

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

"THE DIGEST'S" GREAT POLL BREAKING ALL RECORDS

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS for the fourth week of a national poll are submerged by the fourth weekly report of the present Presidential canvass with a total return of nearly a million and a half votes, passing the previous high-water mark for this stage of any poll by more than 200,000 votes. The returns indicate that interest in the election is increasing daily, and it may safely be predicted that, at its completion, the present poll will stand forth, by many hundreds of thousands of votes, as the largest and most representative test of public opinion ever attempted in this country.

The two outstanding facts of the present tabulation of votes, shown in detail on the following page, are still, as they have been from the first published returns, that Mr. Coolidge receives a considerably larger vote than all of the other candidates combined, and that Mr. La Follette is running ahead of Mr. Davis. Numerous Republican editors observe that this result harmonizes pretty well with the various sectional "straw votes" now being taken all over the country. It certainly harmonizes with their own ideas. On the other hand, as THE DIGEST has frequently pointed out, Democratic returns have been slow to come in, due partly to technicalities in the mailing of the ballots, and even in the present large return, including forty-two of the forty-eight States, it will be observed that most of the Southern States have so far made a small return, and that Tennessee has not been heard from at all. Mr. Davis's percentage will undoubtedly increase with succeeding tabulations.

In the meantime, both Davis and La Follette sympathizers are asking whether it is not possible that most of the sectional straw votes, and even THE DIGEST's recording breaking poll, may tend to exaggerate the Republican strength. Upton Sinclair, the radical novelist and publicist, presents the question, together with evidence which he considers important in upholding his views, in a circular letter, a copy of which he forwards to this office. He argues:

"THE DIGEST's vote will attract general attention and will have a great effect upon the election, because many people will cast

their vote as they think most likely to defeat a certain candidate. For this reason it is important to consider how accurate a test THE LITERARY DIGEST's straw-ballot affords of actual election results.

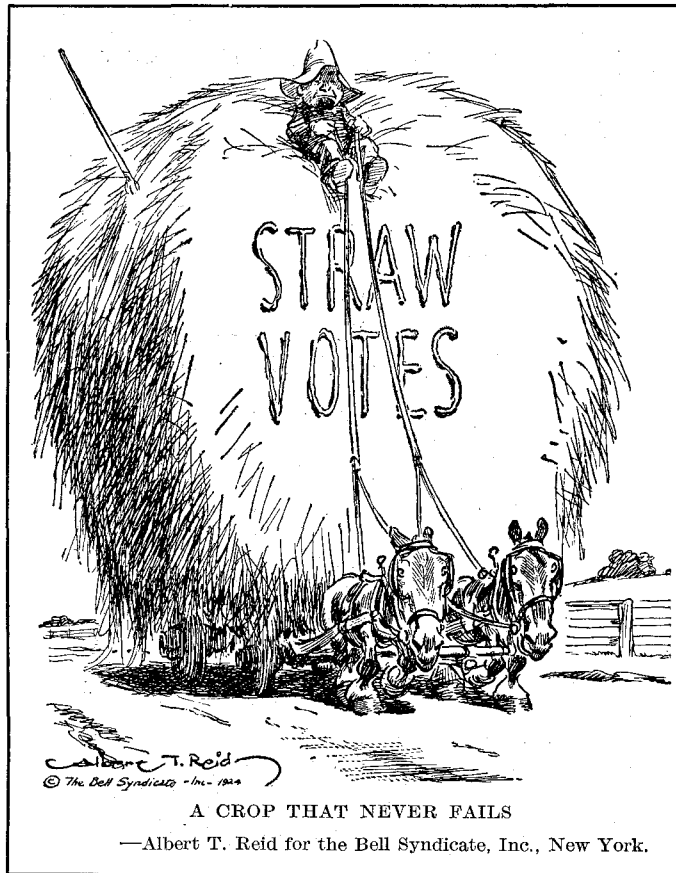
"THE LITERARY DIGEST advertises that it has tried to make the ballot impartial and to reach every class of the community. We may accept this statement and still maintain that a ballot conducted by mail is bound to favor the candidate of the well-to-do classes. Such people are far more accustomed to receiving and answering mail than are the poor; moreover, it is far easier to get lists of business and professional men, magazine subscribers, and organized working-

men than it is to get lists of tenant-farmers, unskilled laborers and dwellers in city tenements. For this reason it seems almost certain that THE DIGEST's straw-ballot will favor the Republican party candidates.

"Fortunately, we have a means of determining exactly. THE DIGEST conducted a similar straw-ballot prior to the 1920 election. We know what the results of this election were, and we can compare the prophecy and the fulfilment. The last returns on the DIGEST's straw-ballot appeared in an issue late in October, 1920. In giving the figures I substitute ciphers for the right-hand figures, because these would not appreciably affect the percentages. In the State of New York the DIGEST poll gave Harding 21,000 and Cox 4,400. Thus as between these two candidates Harding received 83 per cent. of the vote and Cox 17 per cent. But when election day came and the actual votes were cast, Harding received 1,871,000, while Cox received 781,000. Thus Harding got only 70 per cent. while Cox got 30 per cent. Figuring in

the same way for the State of New Jersey we find exactly the same results; that is, THE DIGEST promised Harding 83 per cent. and he only got 60 per cent. In Ohio THE DIGEST promised him 74 per cent., while he got only 60 per cent. In Indiana it promised him 67 per cent. and he got 58 per cent. In Illinois he was promised 83 per cent. and got 73 per cent. In California he was promised 78 per cent. and he got 73 per cent. It thus appears that THE LITERARY DIGEST poll favors the Republican candidate by anywhere from 5 to 14 per cent. of the vote as between him and his nearest rival.

"I am not meaning in this statement to accuse THE LITERARY DIGEST of deliberate unfairness; I have no doubt that they have done the best they can under the circumstances, but I certainly think it is their duty to point out these circumstances to their readers."



—Albert T. Reid for the Bell Syndicate, Inc., New York.

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1924 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

1924 VOTE										HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1920									
	COOLIDGE	DAVIS	LA FOLLETTE	FARIS	FOSTER	NATIONS	WALLACE	JOHNS	TOTAL FOR STATE		REP.	DEM.	SOC.	FARM FAVOR	PROH.	DID NOT VOTE	TOTAL		
1 Alabama.....	1,424	3,172	314	2	6	47	3	2	4,970	1 Alabama.....	958	3,151	2	—	1	858	4,970		
2 Arizona.....	2,558	1,139	1,276	1	8	30	3	15	5,030	2 Arizona.....	2,363	1,709	20	8	8	922	5,030		
3 Arkansas.....	1,401	2,742	444	2	6	14	1	1	4,611	3 Arkansas.....	1,085	2,797	9	—	—	720	4,611		
4 California.....	68,049	9,100	58,378	179	332	775	77	489	137,379	4 California.....	81,855	22,607	1,880	80	492	30,465	137,379		
5 Colorado.....	16,136	3,925	4,977	20	56	128	14	96	25,352	5 Colorado.....	14,497	5,457	149	33	31	5,185	25,352		
6 Connecticut.....	1,280	178	162	2	4	3	2	2	1,633	6 Connecticut.....	1,206	180	6	3	2	236	1,633		
7 Florida.....	2,340	3,646	835	5	1	72	4	6	6,909	7 Florida.....	1,497	4,140	12	1	6	1,253	6,909		
8 Georgia.....	1,935	6,096	797	4	6	8	3	6	8,855	8 Georgia.....	1,234	6,073	4	—	2	1,542	8,855		
9 Idaho.....	4,486	1,127	2,662	7	14	47	2	24	8,369	9 Idaho.....	4,857	1,652	35	7	7	1,811	8,369		
10 Illinois.....	90,548	18,030	35,608	86	542	700	69	126	145,709	10 Illinois.....	92,888	23,225	1,106	302	163	28,025	145,709		
11 Indiana.....	42,643	15,411	8,188	50	75	328	51	48	66,794	11 Indiana.....	39,032	15,603	354	63	102	11,640	66,794		
12 Iowa.....	34,086	7,604	15,911	24	98	436	36	32	58,227	12 Iowa.....	38,636	9,097	165	55	72	10,202	58,227		
13 Kansas.....	27,904	7,965	7,675	49	46	413	25	120	44,197	13 Kansas.....	26,196	8,921	215	24	40	8,801	44,197		
14 Kentucky.....	781	498	334	—	—	6	1	3	1,623	14 Kentucky.....	677	671	8	—	2	265	1,623		
15 Louisiana.....	167	303	49	—	—	12	—	1	532	15 Louisiana.....	92	352	1	—	—	87	532		
16 Maryland.....	772	690	324	1	2	9	4	4	1,806	16 Maryland.....	772	692	8	1	—	333	1,806		
17 Massachusetts.....	1,548	259	345	1	5	2	1	4	2,165	17 Massachusetts.....	1,508	239	7	1	2	318	2,165		
18 Michigan.....	26,789	3,455	7,734	23	77	162	14	28	38,282	18 Michigan.....	26,598	4,491	189	39	51	6,914	38,282		
19 Minnesota.....	33,725	5,119	18,291	31	221	256	44	195	57,882	19 Minnesota.....	35,747	7,019	371	846	79	13,820	57,882		
20 Mississippi.....	326	2,059	106	—	—	4	—	1	2,496	20 Mississippi.....	194	1,871	6	—	1	424	2,496		
21 Missouri.....	18,935	14,170	4,556	89	—	122	12	26	37,938	21 Missouri.....	19,056	13,162	130	14	24	5,552	37,938		
22 Montana.....	6,144	1,420	3,537	—	—	24	6	6	11,198	22 Montana.....	6,582	2,258	32	60	5	2,261	11,198		
23 Nebraska.....	16,487	7,089	6,591	13	31	274	24	52	30,561	23 Nebraska.....	17,279	7,125	103	11	52	5,991	30,561		
24 New Jersey.....	19,800	3,643	4,148	14	40	55	14	16	27,790	24 New Jersey.....	18,747	4,353	188	12	18	4,472	27,790		
25 New Mexico.....	1,562	954	955	1	3	13	1	2	3,491	25 New Mexico.....	1,729	1,168	9	3	1	581	3,491		
26 New York.....	98,470	22,791	42,740	31	687	224	96	176	165,215	26 New York.....	97,966	30,890	2,471	203	201	33,484	165,215		
27 North Carolina.....	4,882	8,152	589	6	5	7	1	9	13,651	27 North Carolina.....	3,848	7,746	10	—	1	2,046	13,651		
28 North Dakota.....	6,252	1,217	3,687	4	19	35	2	45	11,261	28 North Dakota.....	7,710	1,357	43	18	21	2,112	11,261		
29 Ohio.....	68,239	18,489	21,669	74	192	1,118	70	106	109,957	29 Ohio.....	67,390	23,206	605	39	71	18,646	109,957		
30 Oklahoma.....	10,473	9,137	2,521	11	14	133	12	11	22,312	30 Oklahoma.....	9,066	9,355	144	9	1	3,737	22,312		
31 Oregon.....	15,080	4,213	7,012	11	54	223	8	40	26,641	31 Oregon.....	16,577	4,928	177	10	48	4,901	26,641		
32 Pennsylvania.....	77,220	16,415	23,266	98	245	1,948	66	297	119,555	32 Pennsylvania.....	77,637	16,682	790	157	349	23,940	119,555		
33 South Carolina.....	47	363	14	—	—	—	—	1	425	33 South Carolina.....	35	331	—	—	—	59	425		
34 South Dakota.....	5,670	1,263	3,966	8	18	85	12	5	11,027	34 South Dakota.....	7,170	1,571	17	78	14	2,177	11,027		
35 Texas.....	19,206	32,168	6,386	40	47	224	24	41	58,136	35 Texas.....	11,512	36,177	200	9	14	10,224	58,136		
36 Utah.....	1,597	603	623	1	4	2	2	4	2,836	36 Utah.....	1,561	665	24	6	1	579	2,836		
37 Vermont.....	1,050	133	91	—	1	3	—	1	1,279	37 Vermont.....	901	108	1	—	2	267	1,279		
38 Virginia.....	10,150	17,624	2,738	13	35	147	10	19	30,736	38 Virginia.....	8,535	16,917	60	16	13	5,195	30,736		
39 Washington.....	21,333	3,865	12,878	21	77	401	21	115	38,711	39 Washington.....	23,971	6,166	250	485	49	7,790	38,711		
40 West Virginia.....	13,353	10,656	1,725	9	20	145	2	13	25,923	40 West Virginia.....	13,000	8,649	65	10	16	4,183	25,923		
41 Wisconsin.....	23,471	3,921	30,418	40	99	161	21	124	58,255	41 Wisconsin.....	35,939	6,930	684	26	169	14,507	58,255		
42 Wyoming.....	2,144	497	913	2	6	13	2	22	3,599	42 Wyoming.....	2,178	758	7	5	2	649	3,599		
43 State unknown.....	7,817	4,373	5,745	23	53	168	19	75	18,273	43 State unknown.....	7,600	4,205	80	35	23	6,270	18,273		
TOTAL VOTES.....	808,340	275,674	351,178	996	3,201	9,015	778	2,409	1,451,591	TOTAL VOTES.....	828,031	324,654	10,637	2,669	2,156	283,444	1,451,591		

TOTAL VOTES, ALL CANDIDATES, UP TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 27, 1924.....1,451,591

"This year class lines are more closely drawn than in any campaign since 1896," adds another commentator on the accuracy of the poll, Frederick B. Wright of New York, who says that for twenty years he has "derived considerable amusement by making pre-election estimates of the vote in New York City and State." "It is possible," adds Mr. Wright, "that the class of people you reach is not as representative of all shades of political opinion as it might be under other circumstances."

In dealing with the suggestions of both Mr. Wright and Mr. Sinclair, it must, of course, be borne in mind that the present poll is vastly greater than the 1920 poll of 600,000 ballots, distributed in six States, which accurately predicted Mr. Harding's election by an overwhelming majority. Ordinarily, the greater the poll, the more accurate it becomes. Taking up the small poll of 1920, and comparing it with the strength of the Republican candidate as shown in the election, the following results are shown:

State	Harding's Popular Vote	Per cent. of Total Popular Vote	Harding's Vote in Digest Poll	Per cent. of Total Digest Poll
New York.....	1,871,167	64.67	21,144	76.85
New Jersey.....	615,333	67.72	22,644	79.13
Ohio.....	1,182,022	58.53	17,915	71.08
Indiana.....	696,370	55.16	16,201	63.98
Illinois.....	1,420,480	67.95	17,891	77.22
California.....	624,992	66.24	16,759	71.56

The 1920 DIGEST poll, therefore, showed the following margin of percentages in favor of Mr. Harding over the Harding percentage shown by the popular vote:

New York.....	12.18
New Jersey.....	11.41
Ohio.....	12.55
Indiana.....	8.82
Illinois.....	9.27
California.....	5.32

The average percentage for the six States favored the Republican candidate by about 10 per cent. more than he received on election day. It was also shown by comparison of THE DIGEST's 1920 poll with the 1920 popular vote, that the DIGEST poll was approximately 10 per cent. under the popular vote recorded in these six States for Mr. Cox. Assuming that the present far more representative poll may show an equal percentage of error, which may or may not be the case, it may be interesting to apply these percentages to some of the States where close votes are shown in the present election.

In California, for instance, the present tabulation gives Mr. Coolidge 68,049 votes; Mr. Davis, 9,100; and Mr. La Follette 58,378. By reducing Mr. Coolidge's vote 10 per cent., and adding 10 per cent. to Mr. La Follette's, the figures would stand in Mr. La Follette's favor by nearly 3,000 votes, or 61,244 for Coolidge to 64,216 for La Follette. However, if the changes are made only on the basis of the actual error shown in California by the previous poll, Mr. Coolidge will receive only 5.32 per cent. less, and La Follette would receive only 3.92 per cent. more. So modified, THE DIGEST's present vote would stand 64,424 for Mr. Coolidge to Mr. La Follette's 60,713. It would appear, therefore, that, even allowing for the full measure of error shown by the previous poll as cited by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. La Follette's strength is not quite equal to Mr. Coolidge's. THE DIGEST is merely furnishing the straws in this as in the case of the other States, and every partizan is welcome to do his own figuring. On the other hand, it must be emphasized that the present poll is far more inclusive than was the one on which Mr. Sinclair bases his argument, and that the percentage of error may be considerably less—or even reversed. The application of the same argument from the 1920 poll to another close State, West Virginia, would give Mr. Davis a majority there, changing the present figures from 13,353 for Coolidge and 10,656 for Davis to 12,027 for the President, and 12,302 for the Democratic nominee. California and West Virginia are the only two States,

it appears, in which a change would be effected by figuring in the percentage of error shown in the 1920 poll.

Other polls, and dozens of straw votes in all parts of the country, are mostly pointing in the same general way as the DIGEST national poll, believes the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*. At the same time, it may be observed, a recent poll started in New York City by the *Daily News* gave, on October 2, La Follette 1,125 votes, Coolidge 690 and Davis 634. This poll shows "Al" Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, with 1,706 votes against 822 for Theodore Roosevelt, his Republican opponent. The Democratic campaign in New York is just getting under way, and Democratic adherents rely upon the strength of Governor Smith to bring enough votes into the Democratic fold so that, with the Republican strength split between an admittedly strong La Follette following and the large vote certain, from all present appearances, to be polled by Mr. Coolidge, the Democrats may have a chance to carry the State.

"Wait for the gravel train," advises another editor, writing in the Jersey City *Observer*. He adds:

"THE LITERARY DIGEST poll in 1920 accurately forecast what the result would be. The first returns from the present poll are comparatively meager, and from few States, and need not discourage the Democrats. To use a familiar expression of years ago, when Democrats were discouraged by the early returns, they found encouragement in declaring 'Wait for the gravel train.' The 'gravel train' States are still to be heard from."

Other factors must be taken into consideration in interpreting the results of the poll, if a true estimate of its value be arrived at, believes the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*. According to this Southern editor's view both of the present poll and of the present situation in general:

"One of these factors concerns the complexion of the parties. The Republican party in the North and East has been predominantly a business and professional man's party, while the Democratic party has always included a larger number of toilers. Despite all precautions THE LITERARY DIGEST has made to secure for this poll a mailing list representative of all groups of voters, it is probable that the list includes a preponderant number of business and professional men who normally vote Republican. The wage-earners who normally vote Democratic are in the minority. Even were this not true of the mailing lists, it would probably be true of the returns, since merchants, manufacturers and salaried employees in the cities and towns may be counted on to mark and return their ballot more promptly than those whose economic position is less fortunate. This difference in party personnel accounts in all probability for part of the heavy Coolidge majorities in such States as New York, New Jersey and Ohio. But since the wage-earners are accustomed to make their influence felt on election day, it is a difference that will not be reflected in the returns from the actual voting.

"It is also important to remember that the La Follette party is a party of protest, appealing to a large number of so-called intellectuals and others who are intensely anxious to impress their case on the public. THE LITERARY DIGEST poll affords this group an excellent opportunity to make a demonstration of strength and to advertise their cause. That they have seized the opportunity is evident from the size of their vote. But it is extremely improbable that the La Follette party is as well supplied with silent voters as it is with those who are vocal. The chances are that when election day arrives the party will be short of battalions to throw into the extensive line which its skirmish troops are seeking to occupy in the preelection polls."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, also Democratic, feels, with Mr. Sinclair, that the DIGEST poll is giving the Republicans more than a square deal. It believes that this is shown by the relative registration of Democrats and Republicans as of 1920 who vote in the present poll. THE DIGEST's figures show, for instance, to quote the editorial view of sidelights on the previous poll as presented by the *The Post-Dispatch*:

"That 27,752 of its present California voters voted Republican in 1920 and only 7,484 Democratic. THE DIGEST's present poll list, then, would have carried California for Harding in 1920 by nearly 4 to 1, while the actual vote of the State in 1920 was less

than 3 to 1, indicating a selection in favor of Republicans by THE DIGEST in this year's straw-ballot list. Approximately the same proportions hold true for Illinois. DIGEST voters in Kansas in 1920 were more than 3 to 1 Republican, while in the official vote the State went less than 2 to 1 for Harding.

"We could go on down the list of twelve States in the current week's report, excepting two of the 'Solid South,' and prove by a comparison of THE DIGEST's own figures with the official vote that its poll has been taken preponderantly among Republicans."

We present this Democratic argument for what it is worth, merely calling attention to the fact that absolute accuracy is seldom attainable in a straw vote and that, granting a margin of error as large as either *The Post-Dispatch* or Mr. Sinclair presupposes, very few changes would be made in the line-up of the States. As opposed to these proponents of Mr. La Follette and Mr. Davis, supporters of Coolidge in general hail the poll's findings as a pillar of cloud leading to their promised land. Other more limited polls, such as that conducted by the New York *American* in sixteen cities, are also interesting, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, adding a further editorial opinion to the effect that:

"The *American's* canvass shows a total of 70,008 for Coolidge, 70,244 for La Follette and 33,212 for Davis. Of the sixteen cities included, New York, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta, Fort Worth and San Antonio are normally Democratic. Milwaukee is a La Follette citadel. Washington is disfranchised. Rochester and Los Angeles are Republican and Seattle and Syracuse are uncertain. Yet Coolidge is ahead in six of them, including New York, Chicago, Detroit and Baltimore, and but for La Follette's advantage in Milwaukee would be about 4,000 ahead on the total vote.

"It is also worth noting that on polls actually taken at any given spot Coolidge has a substantial lead. The La Follette strength in *The American's* poll has been greatly swollen by the coupon mail vote, which can not well be protected against duplication. The coupon votes cast by *American* readers are overwhelmingly for La Follette.

"In *The World's* two-day count at the Rivoli and Rialto theaters Coolidge received 2,038 votes, La Follette 1,562 and Davis 1,072. Analysis of the ballots showed that 545 persons who did not vote in 1920 were for Coolidge, 582 for La Follette and 301 for Davis. Party changes since 1920 are confusing, since so many Democrats voted that year for Harding. Adding Democrats voting for Harding to Democrats voting for Cox, La Follette is manifestly drawing more heavily from the Democratic than from the Republican ranks. Both among the new voters and among the old voters, therefore, Mr. Davis seems to be slipping further and further into last place—at least in the many city centers from which Democratic strength has been so largely drawn in the past."

But campaigns are decided in October, retorts the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, explaining the poor showing made thus far by the Democratic candidate. As *The News and Observer* views the situation, both in its present development and future potentialities:

"It is true that the Davis campaign was slow in getting under way, that the La Follette forces are enthusiastic and militant as is always true of members of a new party, and Coolidge's campaign has been well organized for a full year. If the vote were taken as of October 25th, it would probably show a different result. Even as recorded early in the campaign, while it would indicate that Coolidge had the best chance then, the votes did not indicate that he would be elected, but rather indicated that the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. In that body, nobody can predict with certainty, but the almost universal opinion is that Coolidge could not be elected.

"Before Davis took the stump and the issues were passed on, prognosticators thought Coolidge would win. All of these agree now that there has been a drift in the opposite direction and Davis stood has gone up. The nomination of Al Smith yesterday sent it up forty per cent. and took New York out of the Coolidge and put it into the doubtful column, even if it does not assure it to Davis as many believe.

"A Presidential campaign is won in the month of October. In September, 1896, Bryan was elected, and in September, 1916, Hughes was elected. Election day told a different story.

"History will repeat itself."

THE BIG STAKES IN THE SMITH-ROOSEVELT BOUT

THE ENTIRE ELECTION, many political experts think, may hang on the result of the fight for the governorship of New York between Governor Smith, whose popularity was attested by a record-breaking vote in 1922, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., inheritor of a name charged with political magic. The choice of these two candidates by the Democratic and Republican State leaders is taken as good evidence of the importance attached to victory in this particular struggle in this Presidential year. For New York, with its fickle political affections, and its forty-five electoral votes, is regarded as a pivotal State in the national campaign; and the strength or weakness of the State ticket is not without its bearing on the way the State casts its vote for President. Only once since the war has a Presidential election been carried without the winning of New York, notes the *Montgomery Advertiser* (Dem.), which reminds us that that was "in 1916, when Woodrow Wilson pulled through by the skin of his teeth, a result due to the state of factional feeling in California and to the political miracle of a State like Kansas going for the Democratic ticket." This year, among politicians at the Capital, a Washington dispatch to the Democratic *New York Times* tells us, "there seems to be a rather general disposition to believe that whichever candidate carries New York will obtain a majority of the Electoral College." Consequently, remarks the *Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Daily Northwestern* (Rep.), the New York contest will engage the attention of the whole country. The *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) agrees that the battle for the governorship in the Empire State "challenges a much bigger attention than ordinarily because behind it is unquestionably the fight of the two parties for the Presidential electors." And in the Democratic *Richmond Times-Dispatch* we read:

"The fortunes of Presidential candidates may hang upon the result of this race in New York between Smith and Roosevelt. It is possible, of course, for Davis or Coolidge to secure the necessary 266 electoral votes without capturing the Empire State, but it is not probable that the loser of New York will be chosen President. The strength of Davis will depend to a great extent upon the strength of Smith, and Coolidge will rely in large measure upon Roosevelt to swing New York into the Republican column."

"With Gov. Al Smith locking horns with young Theodore Roosevelt, the country may expect to get some additional thrills between now and November," thinks the Democratic *Birmingham News*, which sees New York as "one of the hardest fought battle-grounds in the whole country." "The Democrats of New York put forth their best vote-getter when they renominated Gov. Alfred E. Smith, and probably the Republicans did the same when they nominated Theodore Roosevelt," believes the Democratic *Dallas News*. "It will be a battle," declares the

Republican Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which sees "pitted against the Smith wisdom and genius all the fighting force, energy and ability" of the Republican candidate, assisted by "the most effective guns of the best supporting battery that can be trained on the New York political front." Colonel Roosevelt, remarks the Republican *Syracuse Post-Standard*, "goes against the strongest man that the Democratic party has produced in New York since Grover Cleveland, and he will give a good account of himself." Noting that it is just twenty-six years since

Theodore Roosevelt, father of the present Republican candidate, was elected Governor of New York, the independent *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reminds us that the elder Roosevelt's opponent was "Augustus Van Wyck, a respectable judge in Brooklyn, but of no great fame or following"; while his son "is pitted against one who has twice served as Governor of New York, who achieved national distinction in that office, who was elected the second time, two years ago, by a plurality of nearly 400,000, and who was but recently one of the chief candidates for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States." "Can young Roosevelt triumph over such an antagonist?" asks the *St. Louis* paper, which goes on to say:

"The odds would seem to be greatly against him. He has, it is true, the advantage of a general election which will bring out the full party vote, and the Republicans are usually in the majority in New York in a Presidential election.

Except in 1912, the Democratic party has not carried the State for a Presidential candidate since 1892. There are, however, so many elements of uncertainty in this campaign that no one can be sure what the result will be in New York, tho, of course, it is most probable that it will go Republican. But can Roosevelt be elected even if the Republicans carry the State for President? Ordinarily the State ticket is carried through on the wave of the Presidential vote, but that rule may not hold good with Al Smith in the field. In 1920 Harding carried the State by over a million plurality, but Smith was defeated by only 70,000. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received nearly 500,000 more votes than did Cox, the Democratic candidate for President. If the Presidential vote had not been so overwhelmingly Republican, Smith undoubtedly would have been elected in 1920, as he was in 1922. Nobody expects another Republican tidal wave this year. So, even if Coolidge should carry New York, Smith, who is probably stronger now than he has ever been, may carry it also."

If Roosevelt should defeat Smith and make good as Governor, "his career may continue to parallel that of his illustrious father," remarks the independent *St. Joseph News Press*, which adds that to Smith also "victory would mean greater strength as a contender for the Presidential nomination four years hence." The contest, thinks the Democratic *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "is more important to Roosevelt than to Smith," for

"To Roosevelt it means the making or the breaking of his political career. To Smith it is a question whether a political



SMITH

career already covering thirty years shall be climaxed by another victory or anti-climaxed by a defeat. Smith could recover from such a defeat; Roosevelt might not be able to survive it."

But all calculations and prophecies as to the result of the New York State election are vitiated by an "unknown quantity"—the candidacy of Senator La Follette, according to the *Dallas News*. Says this Democratic paper:

"The La Follette vote in New York will eat into the Democratic vote more than it will into the Republican vote. A heavy La Follette vote might defeat Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, and yet allow Governor Smith to be reelected by a large majority."

Turning to the personalities and records of the Democratic and Republican candidates for the New York governorship, we find many interesting editorial estimates of both from within and from without the State. Noting first what they have to say of the present incumbent, we find the independent Minneapolis *Journal* declaring that Al Smith "can win if any Democrat can." The Governor's record of achievement, notes the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "is praised by foe as well as friend." "If anybody in New York can help Mr. Davis obtain a big vote, that person should be Governor Smith," declares the independent Detroit *Free Press*, which thinks, however, that this time the Governor "is going up against about as stiff a game as he has ever encountered." "Smith spells victory," avers ex-Secretary Daniels's Raleigh *News and Observer*, a Democratic paper.

"One finds in the life story of Al Smith both an inspiration for the youth of the country and an index to the character of the man himself," remarks the Dayton *News* (Dem.), which goes on to say of him:

"A product of the East Side, he has battled his way to national recognition, and yet all that has come to him has not come because of sheer voting strength of Tammany Hall. Governor Smith has made a study of the science of popular government. He is one of the people, and he has impressed the citizenship of his commonwealth with his devotion to their best interests. Governor Smith always has stood four-square upon every proposition which has come to him and to his office."

Within his State the Democratic papers are unanimous in proclaiming the strength of the Smith candidacy, while many Republican papers pay tribute to his personality and agree with the Binghamton *Sun* (Rep.) that he is "probably the strongest candidate the Democrats could have nominated." According to the Democratic New York *World* "he is the choice of the people of his State, and of the Democratic party throughout the nation. Nothing will hearten liberalism so much as his nomination." But in the Republican Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* we read:

"Mr. Smith's success in politics is due entirely to the fiction, carefully built up, that while he is a Tammany product through and through, he stands superior to the traditional type of Tammany politician. His lack of all the elements of real statesman-

ship was abundantly demonstrated when he was a candidate for President, when he was unable to offer a single suggestion for a national issue around which to rally his friends."

Because his public career has been of briefer span, less is known about Governor Smith's Republican rival. According to the independent Chicago *Evening Post*, however:

"The young Roosevelt has a jealous regard for the great name which he bears, and, we are confident, will exert himself to honor it. He has never sought to trade upon it. His ambition, say his friends, is to earn his right to it by service to his country."

Up to the present, many papers note, his career has followed

to a remarkable degree that of his father. Like his father, he has been a State Assemblyman. He has served his country on the field of battle, and has been Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In running for Governor he essays another step in the same direction. Says a staunch supporter of the Administration, the Washington *Post*:

"Colonel Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has made a splendid official. His capacity for hard work is astonishing. His public utterances have been few, but in them all he has displayed good sense and constructive statesmanship. He has the courage of his own convictions and the ability to state them."

The New York Republicans, avers the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, have chosen "a two-fisted, fighting candidate, with a voice of his own and ideas of his own." Moreover, points out the New York *Evening Post*, an independent paper with Republican affiliations:



ROOSEVELT

"Roosevelt's nomination gives the people of the State an opportunity to rid themselves of Tammany dictation. The Wigwam will fight tooth and nail to hold on to what it has. It will not be squeamish about campaign methods. But its fumbling for an issue shows the straits to which it is reduced by the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt."

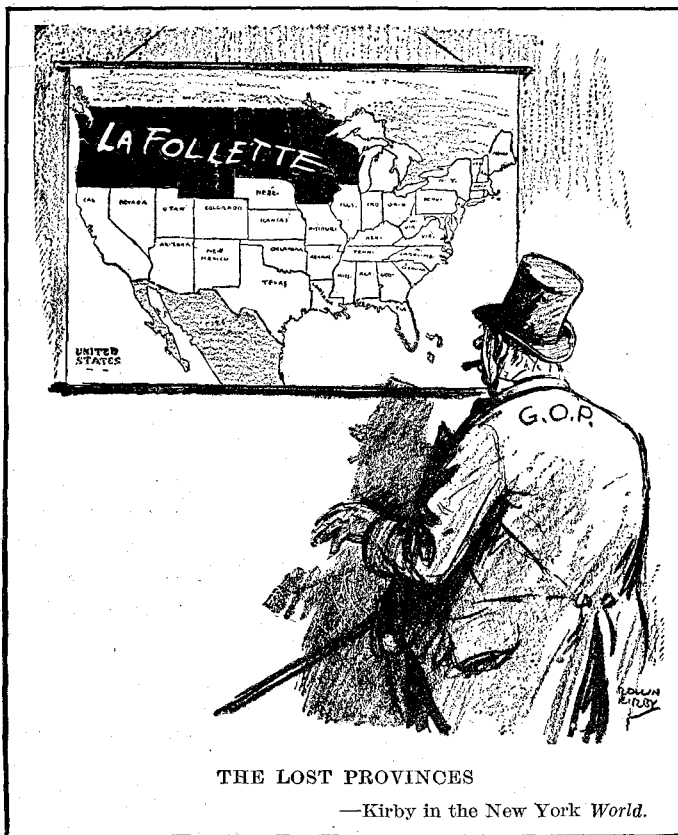
Democratic and independent papers that attack Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy do so chiefly on two scores: that to elect him as the son of his father would be to establish "a Crown Prince tradition"; and on his failure as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to prevent the leasing of the naval oil reserves to Sinclair and Doheny. The New York *World*, however, admits that "no one has impugned the honesty of Theodore Roosevelt."

Altho both Smith and Roosevelt have been denounced by the Anti-Saloon League as "wets," the question of how to deal with the liquor problem seems to be the most clear-cut issue between them. Governor Smith, it will be recalled, was instrumental in the repeal of the Mullan-Gage enforcement law in the State, and his platform this year, while pledging the Democratic party to "a continuance of the policy of enforcement of every law," calls upon Congress to modify the Volstead Law to permit the sale of light wines and beer. Roosevelt, denouncing this attitude as an attempt "to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," pledges himself to work for the reenactment of a State enforcement law.

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LA FOLLETTE AND THE GERMAN VOTE

"THE GERMAN VOTE is for La Follette," writes the correspondent of a leading Eastern Republican paper from Chicago; a society of German-Americans, said to be 6,000,000 strong, pledges its support to the La Follette-Wheeler ticket; a stanch Republican German-language daily in the Mississippi Valley admits that "Mr. Coolidge is to suffer," because "many thousands of Americans of German origin will vote for La Follette"; 18,000 German-Americans cheer La Follette to the skies in a Sunday mass meeting in the Yankee Stadium in New York. While these items may be balanced by the revolt of members of the Steuben Society against the La Follette indorsement, and by the apparent lack of excitement over the La Follette candidacy on the part of the German-American press in



the East, the evidence of a La Follette trend among German voters should be examined, particularly as it bears on the possibility of this vote swinging the election in "doubtful" States.

Before noting what the German-Americans think of La Follette, as shown by German-language editors and the inquiries of experienced political writers, it is interesting to quote the Wisconsin Senator's opinion of German-Americans. In his speech in New York, Senator La Follette, protesting that he was not speaking "as a candidate," or even "talking politics," gave testimony "to the support accorded by Wisconsin citizens of German blood to our progressive movement," and spoke of the Steuben Society as "enlisted" in his fight. Senator La Follette called attention to the loyal support given our Government "throughout the terrible strain of the World War" by citizens of German blood. Under the stress of war hysteria, he said, "they suffered heart-breaking humiliation. They were martyrs to wrongful suspicion, espionage, persecution, and mob violence. The German element of our population passed through that reign of terror with extraordinary credit and fortitude."

If American voters of German descent were to respond unanimously at the polls to such sympathetic words, and even if the Steuben Society with its several million members were really enlisted in the La Follette cause, it would be a matter of concern to the old parties. Inquiries made to editors of repre-

sentative German papers reveal considerable reluctance to take sides, or even to estimate the strength of the La Follette appeal to their readers. In the Middle West, however, a considerable turning of German-American voters to La Follette is predicted by experienced correspondents, and is admitted by several important German-language papers.

How unanimously the Steuben Society will back up its official indorsement of La Follette is put in doubt by the earnest protests against that indorsement from members of local units of the society in New York and Chicago. One New York Steubenite declares that instead of a unanimous vote for La Follette, at least half the members of the organization will support Coolidge. Another insists that "the so-called indorsement of the La Follette-Wheeler ticket does not represent the voice of the society as a whole, but rather the sentiments of a few over-zealous and impulsive leaders." The women of a New York local unit have protested against "this high-handed delivery of 6,000,000 votes of the Americans of German origin or descent," and have offered the prediction "that the conservative Teutonic vote will be cast for Coolidge." On the other hand, George Sylvester Viereck retorts that after the indorsement of the La Follette ticket by the society's political committee the action was repeated unanimously by the delegates at the society's national convention in August, so that "it is fatuous to say that under these circumstances the indorsement was the unauthorized decision of a handful of officers." And a Jersey City member of the organization is quoted in the *Brooklyn Citizen* as saying "Ninety-nine per-cent. of American citizens of German descent will vote for La Follette and Wheeler."

It might be said in passing that Republican and Democratic dailies commenting on La Follette's talk to the German-Americans in New York and on the diverse opinions coming from members of the Steuben Society, incline generally to the view that the leaders of the Steuben Society will not be able to deliver the votes of the members. And the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) feels sure that "loyal Americans of German blood will join with loyal Americans of French, Belgian, Austrian, Irish, Italian, and all other bloods, in denouncing any effort to revive racial consciousness and separation in this country."

Perusal of the editorials of German-American papers in the East and direct inquiries made to their editors reveal little regarding the trend of German-speaking voters in this section. The radical *New Yorker Volkszeitung* supports Foster and Gitlow because La Follette is too conservative, while the *Newark Freie Zeitung* supports Coolidge because La Follette is too radical. The *New Yorker Staatszeitung* editorially defends many of La Follette's ideas, and particularly likes his plank calling for revision of the Treaty of Versailles, but it takes no definite editorial stand in favor of any Presidential candidacy.

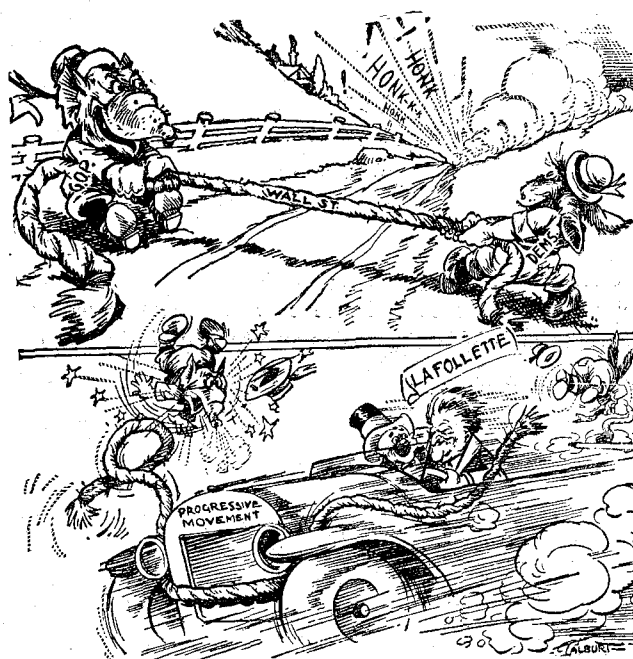
Farther West, several editors of German-language papers, in response to inquiries from THE DIGEST, throw more light on the political preferences of their readers. In Cincinnati, the *Freie Presse* is "for Coolidge." The editor of the *Omaha Daily Tribune* does not stop with stating his own preferences. He says:

"Americans of German blood will not vote as a group for La Follette, in spite of efforts of some Eastern men claiming to control a certain organization. This organization represents only a small but very vocal minority which has very little influence upon the great masses of our element. The Americans of German blood still believe in the policy of protection of American industries as sponsored by the Republican party. They are against constant political changes and believe that stabilization and permanence of our governmental policy are most beneficial to the economic life of the nation. They appreciate perhaps more than any other element the very great importance of the rejection by the Republican Senators of that most destructive covenant of modern times, the Treaty of Versailles, which Treaty impoverished Europe and closed the European market for our surplus products of field and farm, with such disastrous consequences for the American farmer. If we are now in pa-



CALL OF THE WILD

—Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.



CAN'T STOP HIM

—Talbert in the Cleveland Press.

TWO IDEAS OF WHAT LA FOLLETTE IS DOING

recovering from this depression, we owe thanks to the efforts of the fearless pathfinder, Charles G. Dawes, who worked out the plan of reconstruction now accepted by four-fifths of the representatives of the German people. . . . But most of all the Americans of German blood will uphold the powers of our Supreme Court as the bulwark of our rights and freedom, and will not permit it, if they can help it, to become the plaything of radical politicians, controlling the fluctuating combinations in the many State legislatures and the Congress."

But while the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, "a Republican paper for sixty-seven years," strongly supports President Coolidge, its editor admits that "many thousands of Americans of German origin will vote for La Follette." He explains that many of them, "Democrats as well as Republicans," voted for Harding four years ago to voice resentment against the Wilson Administration. But "under the Harding régime nothing was done to soothe their injured feelings," and now, "by the irony of fate, Mr. Coolidge is to suffer for the sins of his predecessor."

Representing the German-language editors which support La Follette, the *Detroit Abendpost*, the only German daily in Michigan, says that "ninety per cent. of American citizens of German parentage are in accordance with the Steuben Society of America. Almost every Michigan citizen of German extraction is for La Follette-Wheeler." Similarly in Senator La Follette's State the editor of the *Milwaukee Herald* declares that to his knowledge "95 per cent. of the Americans of German descent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the Northwest will vote for La Follette for the following reasons":

"Because La Follette won their personal affection by standing steadfastly for sanity, fairness and Constitutional rights, while passion and prejudice were poisoning relations between German-Americans and their fellow citizens during the war.

"Because they know his record in Wisconsin proves that he sincerely endeavors to put all campaign promises into legislation.

"Because they believe in La Follette's integrity.

"Because he favors abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and stands for the right of farmers and laborers to organize and bargain collectively.

"Because La Follette has fought for strict conservation of natural resources, and for the people's right to amend their own Constitution to keep it in step with the progress of man.

"Because La Follette's platform demands revision of the Treaty of Versailles, and because his platform demands further

armament reduction, not by America alone, but by all great nations by international agreement."

Further testimony to the strength of La Follette among voters of German descent in the Middle West is offered by two experienced Washington correspondents. Says Mr. G. Gould Lincoln in a Chicago dispatch to the *Washington Star*:

"In Illinois, as in Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and California, of the Western States, the vote of the German-American citizen cuts a large figure. German-Americans in Chicago are ridiculing the recent declaration made by a committee of the Steuben Society to Senator La Follette that 6,000,000 German-American votes will be swung to the Independent-Progressive ticket. But, while they ridicule this assertion in one breath, in the next they admit that La Follette is going to get a great many of the German-American votes cast in November."

Mr. Lincoln has been talking with German-Americans in the Middle West. In Chicago, they tell him that La Follette will draw more German votes from the Republicans than the Democrats in Illinois, but that Coolidge is still likely to carry the State. He explains that:

"The appeal that the La Follette candidacy makes to the German-American voter lies in his opposition to the entry of the United States into the World War, in his opposition to the Versailles Treaty, in what the German-Americans believe is his stand for the freedom of speech and the press.

"There are many German-Americans engaged in business—big business, not a few of them. These will vote as other business men will vote—for Coolidge, in large part."

Writing to the *New York Herald Tribune* (Rep.) from the same political center, Mark Sullivan is willing to "put it down that the German vote is for La Follette" in the Middle West:

"The local Republican and Democratic politicians in the communities affected know the facts, and know them to their sorrow. The testimony of these is that the German vote is for La Follette, and that as respects at least four Western States, the German vote is the largest single group La Follette has behind him.

"The German vote is almost large enough, alone, to give Wisconsin and Minnesota to La Follette; it is so large in Missouri that by going solidly to La Follette it will determine the balance of power as between the Republicans and Democrats, and probably in favor of the Democrats. In Chicago and in the rest of Illinois the German vote is formidable. In Nebraska the German vote is almost large enough to be decisive."

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE AT GENEVA

THE DIFFICULTY OF FIXING a hard-and-fast line distinguishing domestic from international issues is plainly recognized as a result of the recent stand of Japan at the League of Nations conference at Geneva. The States voting there had drawn up a protocol of arbitration and security providing for common action against nations which might break the peace, and branding as an "aggressor" any nation which goes to war in the face of the World Court. In the closing days of September the Japanese delegation made a wholly unexpected move, which met with instantaneous opposition from the British, Australian and French delegates, in pro-

correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, on the other hand, declares that "Japan's moral and political victory is undisputed." Continues this correspondent:

"First, Japan's 'presumption of aggression,' which the protocol originally attempted to impose upon any State which was deemed to be threatening war or going to war over another State's domestic laws, has been reserved.

"Second, Japan has been able during the last three days to call her immigration cause to the attention of the entire world, as well as that of all Asia, which is interested in the same issue.

"Third, Tokyo has been able to show that her withdrawal from the League would be equivalent to nullifying all the League's peace plans, and this remains a heavy club in Japanese hands."

Be that as it may, "Japan has made it virtually impossible for herself to ever go to war with us over the question of immigration without being declared an aggressor nation and facing the force of the entire civilized world," asserts the *Newark News*. Translated into concrete terms, says the *New York World*, what happened at Geneva was this:

"The League committee had agreed to name any nation as aggressor if it did not accept the ruling of the World Court that the control of immigration was a purely domestic concern. This agreement by the League upheld at every point the American point of view in its controversies with Japan. We found ourselves, in other words, supported by the whole world, the League lined up on our side, and Japan notified that she could not even make immigration the subject of international dispute without running the risk of lining up the whole League against her.

"The Japanese understood the matter correctly. They saw that if the protocol were adopted as it stood, they could never again make an effective protest against Japanese exclusion. So they did what any other nation would do in their place: they put forth a strong objection to that part of the protocol which would have rendered them helpless in the face of any action on immigration which they believe touches their honor and their diplomatic position.

"They could do no less in self-respect, and it would be grossly unfair not to recognize that a proud nation was bound not to accept tamely a decision by the League which stopt Japan from protesting against racial discrimination, not only in California but in Australia, Asia and Africa. The Japanese objection at Geneva need not and should not be interpreted as meaning that Japan has it in her mind to make war against the British Empire and the United States. It should be interpreted as meaning that Japan does not wish it to be settled that she has no legal right of protest when she feels aggrieved.

"The League committee recognized the force of the Japanese argument, as America had always recognized it in the Gentlemen's Agreement. Under the compromise formula Japan retains her right to make diplomatic protests, but the fundamental decision of the League committee stands: If Japan made any military move (which we do not anticipate) in a dispute over immigration, she would be declared the aggressor by the League of Nations and would suffer the penalties now being worked out at Geneva. In short, the United States finds itself on the immigration question guaranteed in a very effective and quite unexpected way by the moral and possibly the practical force of the League of Nations.

"Far from being a danger to the United States, the negotiations at Geneva promise an immense insurance of our own national interest and national safety. The nations at Geneva, seeking security for themselves, are by way of giving additional security to the United States."

"We may be out of the League of Nations," observes the *Montgomery Advertiser*, "but the proceedings of the League are of momentous consequence to us, nevertheless." And Japan, thinks this paper, is still resentful and sullen over our immigration exclusion act. Moreover, she "wished to use the League as a club in settling disputes, such as immigration, which do not properly come under the League's jurisdiction," points out the *Mobile Register*. Yet, in the opinion of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*:

"There was never any possibility that Great Britain would agree to the amendment proposed by the Japanese, because of



WHILE PEACE IS ON THE WAY

"They talk at Geneva, but they do not talk in Georgia."

—Forain in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

posing an amendment empowering the League to intervene in disputes between States arising from purely domestic questions. In the opinion of several correspondents covering the conference for American newspapers, this action of Japan's was nothing more nor less than an attempt to use the League to put pressure on the United States regarding immigration exclusion. For a few days it threatened to upset the entire meeting. Finally, however, a substitute amendment, satisfactory to Japan, was passed—and the crisis was over. As outlined by the Geneva correspondent of the *New York World*, the amendment boils down to this:

"If a State asks the World Court to decide a point in dispute between itself and another State, and the World Court declares the question purely domestic for the second State, then the State which raised the question can return to the League Council and present its case, or in event that hostilities have broken out meantime can come before the League on the same footing as any one else and without being presumed an aggressor.

"In the original text any State which started war was presumed an aggressor. What the Japanese wanted and got was to remove this immediate presumption of aggression under these specific circumstances. The League must wait until the State has had time to present its case."

Is Japan to be credited with a diplomatic victory, or a defeat? According to John Corbin, Geneva correspondent of the *New York Times*, Japan has suffered a diplomatic defeat. For, he goes on, "if persisted in, her recent attitude could only have been taken by the nations of the Pacific as a declaration that she intended to achieve her destiny by force of arms and that, rather than let peaceful endeavors of other nations stand in her way, she would disrupt the League." Wilbur Forrest, Geneva

the effect it would have had upon certain of Great Britain's dominions, notably New Zealand and Australia. It was obvious, too, that such an amendment to the protocol would bar the United States from participation in any league or association looking to the preservation of world peace by international agreement and arbitration.

"If a way out had not been found, the result would have been tragedy indeed—as to all the Powers except Great Britain and the United States. For if the protocol had been so worded as to deny Great Britain and the United States the right to enact and enforce their own immigration laws without interference from any Power or any group or association of Powers, neither of the two great English-speaking nations would have joined with other Powers in a concerted and formal effort to keep the peace.

"Instead, they would have been forced into an offensive and defensive alliance."

As a result of the League's action, points out the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"Japan is in a position to keep the racial issue to the forefront, as she has done since the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919. She crowded it forward in the Fourth League Assembly, and has forced it again upon the Fifth Assembly. It was the cause of great tension between America and Japan last spring. It crops up continually between Japan and the greater British dominions.

"Geneva is making it possible for Japan to drag before the League such matters of national jurisdiction as the American Immigration Act of 1924. Similar laws of South Africa, Canada and Australia may become objects of League intervention if Japan denounces them as possible causes of war.

"These are broad concessions, so broad that should America place an embargo on cotton or gold or copper, the long finger of the League might be poked into her domestic affairs. Should one Power withhold raw materials from another, the League might intervene on the broad ground of preventing strife.

"So long as the League attends to its own business and that of its members its actions do not concern us. That is the way for it to keep its American friends. It can not keep them by threatening American rights and sovereignty. Coercion is not the way; yielding to Japan is not the way. The Japanese half victory at Geneva is significant. One more turn has been given the screws by which Europe is grimly resolved to coerce us into the League."

"Barring further indiscretions," believes the *Hartford Times*, "the League should weather this storm and come out with new prestige and greater hope for effective action in the prevention of war." And the *Chicago Evening Post*, while it deplores Japan's unyielding attitude during the first days of the crisis at Geneva, believes that "it demonstrates sharply the need for just such a body as the Assembly of the League, and for some such instrument as the protocol." Furthermore—

"It is essential to the process of organizing the world for peace that national view-points of the kind now exprest by Japan should be brought out and aired upon the floor of a world forum. They are less dangerous when publicly confessed than when secretly cherished."

On the other hand, many editors seize this opportunity to congratulate the United States as a nation for staying out of the League. As the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times* remarks:

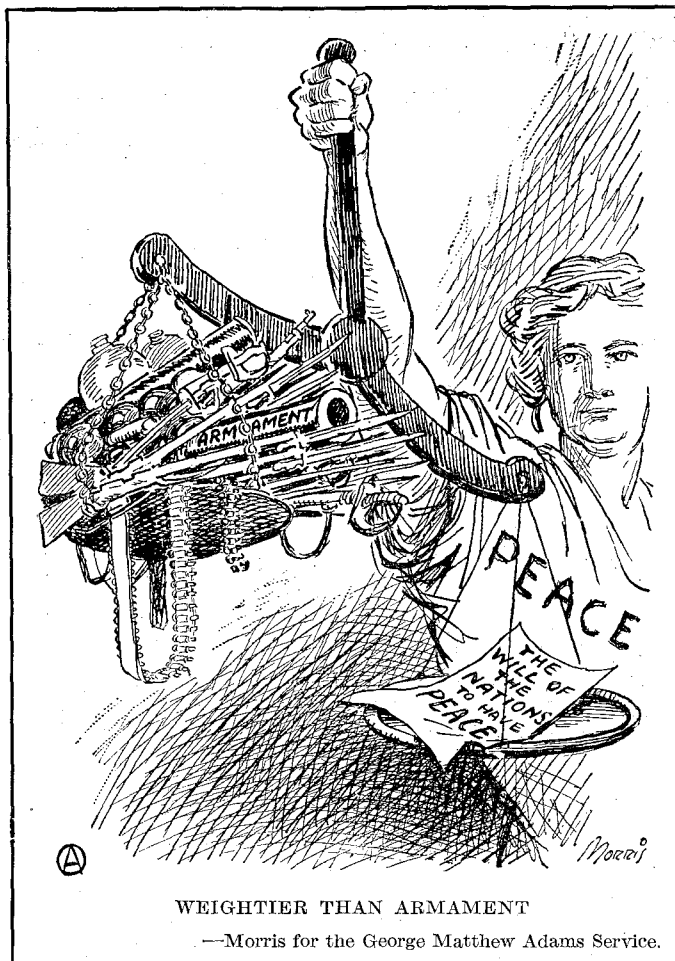
"In the last few days' proceedings at Geneva has been demonstrated the wisdom of American abstention from the League. The hands of more than Japan are against us, but as a non-member of the League we are in position to maintain our rights with less battling than we would have to do were we in it."

"It must be clear to all those whose mental vision is not obscured," observes the *Albany Journal*, "that the amendments to the protocol emphasize the features of the Covenant of the League, which are good and sufficient reason for the fixt decision of the people of the United States to remain out of the League." And the *Washington Post* agrees that—

"Occurrences of the last few days at Geneva have afforded a more searching and comprehensive exposition of the true inwardness of the League of Nations than all the doings of the years before; and they have given one of the completest possible vindications of the prudence and wisdom of the United States in staying

out of the League, and of the truth of the contentions of those who most earnestly opposed its entrance.

"It will be recalled by those whose memories go back as far as five years, that two of the chief objections to the Covenant of the League, made by the 'mild reservationists' as well as by the 'bitter-enders,' were these: That it would mean international meddling, or attempts to meddle, in matters which were purely domestic, and that it would call for the placing of armies and navies—presumably those of the United States—at the com-



mand of the League, to operate in any part of the world against any Power that was not amenable to the League's decrees.

"It will also be recalled that the advocates of the League vehemently protested that the Covenant meant no such thing; that there was no thought of meddling with our purely domestic affairs or of turning our Army and Navy into an international bailiff.

"So much for the controversy of five years ago. What do we see to-day?

"We see Japan, one of the Council Powers of the League, insisting that the Covenant must be interpreted so as to sanction international meddling in the purely domestic affairs of other nations, such as their immigration and naturalization and land laws, and threatening to withhold her assent to other acts of the League, if not to withdraw from it altogether, unless that is done. And we see the great majority of the members of the League voting to send the British Navy and the French Army as an international police force against any country in the world that shows itself an 'aggressor' by declining to obey the League's dictates.

"In other words, here are actually brought to pass precisely the things which opponents of the League forecast, and which advocates of the League pooh-poohed as fantastically impossible.

"Incidentally, also, it is to be observed that Dr. Benes declares, and the League unanimously backs him up in it, that the United States of America, tho not a member of the League, may be declared an 'aggressor' if it declines to obey the dictates of the League, and thus be subject to attack by the League's international bailiffs.

"On the whole, we should say that the session of the League at Geneva has been uncommonly significant, and that thanks are due to Japan for compelling a frank show-down of the real spirit and purpose of the League."

PHILADELPHIA REFORMED AND DISCONTENTED

THE "WORST MACHINE-RIDDEN CITY of first rank in the country," to quote the neighboring Newark *News*, or "one of the wickedest cities in the United States," in the words of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, is, by a strange paradox, the City of Brotherly Love—Philadelphia. Lincoln Steffens called it "corrupt and contented." At least, such was the city's reputation before Gen. Smedley D. Butler, of Marine Corps fame, obtained a year's leave of absence at the request of Philadelphia's reform Mayor to take charge of the police and "clean up" the city on the Delaware. Mayor Kendrick gave his appointee a free hand, and he went about the work with a thoroughness that attracted the attention of the entire country. Moreover, declares the New York *Times*, "his work is a vindication of his methods. In four months, beginning with January 5, the police of Philadelphia made 39,000 arrests. Raids of cabarets, speak-easies, and disorderly houses were on every day's program." The General's example, observes the *Utica Press*, started a general movement for municipal reform throughout the country.

Late last month Mayor Kendrick declared that General Butler had ceased to consult him, and that the situation was becoming "intolerable." Their differences were straightened out by October 1, however, when the Mayor definitely announced that General Butler would be retained.

"No Mayor," explains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "has had to withstand greater hostile pressure than has been brought to bear against General Butler, from disgruntled politicians, gamblers, and promoters and beneficiaries of commercialized vice." "Intolerable," then, probably best described the situation, from the Mayor's point of view. At any rate, said His Honor: "If I can't have a man in my Cabinet who will cooperate with me, I'll have another, even if I have to change them every day."

About this time, when it seemed that Butler was about to lose his official head, the Secretary of the Law Enforcement League, acting upon his own responsibility, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

"The Law Enforcement League of Philadelphia possesses signed documentary evidence charging political corruption all down the line in the State of Pennsylvania by Federal officeholders, and that it is the worst spot in the Union.

"This is not publicly known to date, but the removal of Director Butler, whom you enabled to come here, will necessitate the publication by this organization as our duty to the nation. The document is signed by one of the highest officials in your Administration.

"You alone can save Philadelphia this further disgrace and humiliation."

The "high official" referred to, it seems, was Mrs. Mabel

Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, the author of the letter upon which the telegram was based, except that the word "corruption" had in some mysterious way taken the place of "strangulation." This political back-fire from the Kendrick-Butler split, being a purely municipal matter, was referred by President Coolidge to Attorney-General Stone for investigation. Not, however, before the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* had referred to the telegram to the President as "an odd sort of blackmail." And in an editorial headed "Let the Truth Be Told," the Philadelphia *Record* announced its stand as follows:

"Even if the President were inclined to take a hand in this local quarrel, what could he do about it? He has the power to recall General Butler, but he can not insist upon his retention as Director of Public Safety of the city of Philadelphia. But passing over that, let us consider the curious admission of the Secretary of the Law Enforcement League. His organization, he says, has documentary evidence of political corruption by Federal officeholders, which it will be the League's 'duty to the nation' to publish if Director Butler is removed. This amounts to a threat aimed directly at the President. It is, besides, an insult to the people of Philadelphia. Why is it not the League's 'duty to the nation' to publish the information it claims to possess, whether Butler stays or goes?"

In a résumé of the Kendrick-Butler régime, Samuel McCoy writes at length in the New York *Times*:

"Toward the end of 1923 the people of Philadelphia elected a new Mayor, to take office in the following January, and to serve for four years. His name was W. Freeland Kendrick. He owed his election to his first political office, that of Receiver of Taxes, to the support given him by the two Vare brothers, Ed and Bill, rulers of the political domain of South Philadelphia and con-

testants against Senator Boies Penrose and his lieutenant, 'Jim' MacNichol, for the supremacy of the entire city. He owed his reelection to that office, in 1917, to the Vares. And after the successive deaths of MacNichol and Penrose and Ed Vare, Congressman William S. Vare alone remained. Congressman Vare heads a contracting concern which has made its profits chiefly from municipal construction jobs.

"Immediately after his election to the Mayoralty, Kendrick announced that he intended to purge the city of vice and crime, and for that purpose he intended to appoint as Police Commissioner (or, as the office is known in Philadelphia, Director of the Department of Public Safety), a man who would be without local political entanglements. In casting about for such a man he had the advice of Charles B. Hall, veteran in local politics, and leader of the important Seventh Ward. Congressman Vare agreed with Mr. Hall that General Butler would be the man for the job, and on December 6, 1923, Mayor-elect Kendrick, accompanied by Congressman Vare and a committee, called upon President Coolidge at the White House and asked him to grant a year's leave of absence to General Butler.

"General Butler was given the year's leave of absence and accepted the offer made to him by Kendrick—on two conditions. He would not accept it, he told Kendrick, unless it was agreed that he should have an absolutely free hand in running the Police Department, and unless he could be permitted to resign the post any time he concluded it would be necessary to do so. Kendrick accepted both conditions.



FOOTSORE!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

"Philadelphia's police force consisted of some 4,700 men reporting to headquarters and to forty-two district station-houses. It had gray-haired inspectors who never got out of easy-chairs, except to go to the ball games, and it had lieutenants who had been in one district so long that they had taken root. Traffic policemen down-town gathered in regular tribute from motorists for parking privileges. District patrolmen could count on regular and substantial 'presents' from the proprietors of questionable resorts.

"'Old Gimlet Eyes' Butler fell upon this pleasant morass with a mighty splash. Forty-seven hundred bewildered policemen began moving from place to place with a rapidity that left them speechless. The older lieutenants, here and there, woke up to find themselves back in the ranks, and young patrolmen woke up to find themselves with gold bands on their uniforms. He got some 600 patrolmen, whom he knew he could trust, and the rest he kept moving.

"But as the weeks slipped along and General Butler's picturesque personality grew more and more into the hearts of the good, and rumors that he was being impeded in his work by politicians spread little by little, his popularity increased. The thing didn't matter, after all; but, you see—and this is hardly a secret—Mayor Kendrick had nursed secretly the ambition to become Governor!

"The Director went on his course, refusing to receive politicians in his office, stepping on their toes regardless, and disturbing the peace of the organization generally. He demoted a police lieutenant who was one of Congressman Vare's greatest supporters, and put him back on a beat.

"Last summer things began to come to a head. Butler announced that he would reduce the forty-two old police districts to twenty-two, eliminating almost half of the station-houses and effecting a saving of \$411,000 thereby. He proceeded to put his plan into effect at once, and has already eliminated nine or ten of the old station-houses.

"His plan has hit the politicians hard, for redistributing is a direct blow at their influence over the police. That's why General Butler is doing it."

Practically all Philadelphia editors agree with this writer. Says *The North American*:

"Sustained by the Mayor and public opinion, General Butler made a record which brought to the administration the support of every reputable man and woman in the community. Business, banking and manufacturing interests, religious, civic and social organizations have unreservedly indorsed the Director's work and the administration policy in relation thereto. Life and property in Philadelphia have been made safer than ever before in many years.

"The achievements of Butler in restoring police discipline and efficiency and in checking lawlessness have made the Kendrick administration noted throughout the whole country and have brought officers of Police Departments from distant cities to study the methods and the results."

The public could not help but think, after the Mayor's break with General Butler, that the politicians were too much for His Honor; that he preferred to stand with them, noted the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, before the Kendrick statement of October 1. As this paper explains:

"The politicians did not mind Butler's crusade against highwaymanship. They were not particularly obstreperous concerning his raids upon the dispensers of poison whisky, who have been filling the hospitals with their victims. But the moment he undertook to eliminate the police from politics—they demanded his head.

"In his zeal to serve, the Director may have made some mistakes. That was natural enough. His experiments with traffic control were not altogether successful. But Philadelphia has never been cleaner morally. Genuine efforts have been made to enforce law and order. One may now walk the streets without constant fear of a hold-up. What had amounted to a carnival of highwaymanship has been routed out until we have only sporadic cases. If he had done nothing else, Director Butler would deserve the heartfelt thanks of the citizens, and so would Mayor Kendrick for standing by him in all loyalty."

Several out-of-town editors, on the contrary, are not so sympathetic. "It may as well be admitted that he has not 'cleaned up' Philadelphia," avers the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, which observes from past experience that "the suppression of vice and crime is not achieved by spasmodic Butlerizations." The *Providence News* likewise is of the opinion that "General Butler seems to have made a mess of his attempt to 'clean up' Philadelphia." To this *Providence* paper:

"The man was a joke from the beginning, and his failure was foredoomed. It is all very well to blame his downfall on the 'bosses.' As a matter of fact, Butler had his chance, but, in homely language, he overplayed his hand. He is a good military disciplinarian, but a mighty poor judge of human nature.

"We are sorry for General Butler. He is a fine man, an efficient officer of Marines, an honest and honorable man; he simply got into the wrong pew. He is out of his element."

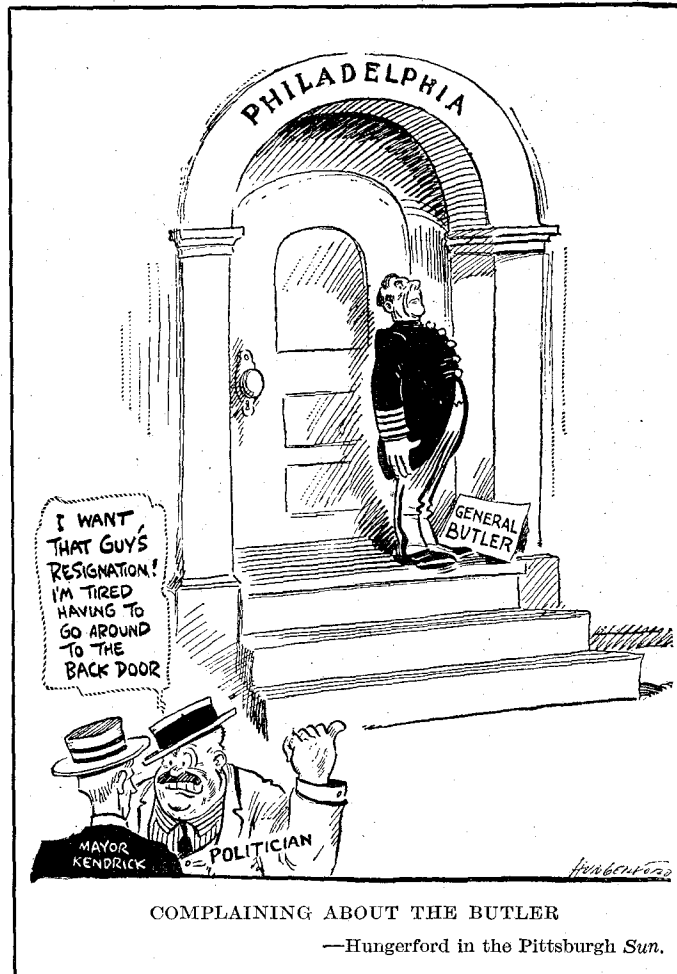
The *New York World* goes further into detail in explaining why the General, as *The News* puts it, is "out of his element":

"General Butler is the sort of Marine officer who is never happier than when firing a drooping command with renewed courage, gaining his objective at any cost, holding the love and admiration of every private driven under his relentless orders. He has fought all over the world, and the Marines swear by him. They would follow him anywhere.

"But governing a city is not the same as capturing one. It requires an entirely different technique, one which can not be learnt as an officer in active service. The Philadelphians, not being a subject race and not being Marines, naturally resent being treated as either one or the other.

"And aside from the General's lack of tact, the whole theory underlying his appointment is open to serious question. In inviting him to take charge of their police system, the Philadelphia authorities made a gesture of despair and grasped at a desperate remedy.

"Soldiers respond to the iron hand. But a free city in a democratic nation is not used to the military yoke, and will not wear it. Smedley Butler should never have left his Marines. As Director of Public Safety he is a man woefully out of place. Any police dictator with a military education would be out of place in Philadelphia or Boston or New York. There is no room for dictators in the cities of the United States."



COMPLAINING ABOUT THE BUTLER

—Hungerford in the *Pittsburgh Sun*.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE'S WAR ON THE KLAN

KANSAS IS IN THE GRIP of a political "twister," we are told, in the form of William Allen White, nationally known as the editor of the *Emporia Gazette*. In the words of a staff correspondent of the *Kansas City Star*, writing from Topeka, "it is a toss-up as to whether White's definite announcement that he is in the race for the Governorship, with the Ku Klux Klan as the issue, has caused more consternation among Democrats or Republicans." In the opinion of the *Asheville (N. C.) Times*, "the upshot of his candidacy may be to give Kansas to John W. Davis." As one newspaper paragrapher remarks, "Mr. White doesn't want it to be spelled 'Klansas.'"

"The Klan is the enemy of the fundamental principles of our Government," declares Mr. White in one of his editorials. He is, therefore, against it, not because he is a Catholic or a Jew; Mr. White is a Protestant and a Gentile. "If ever there was a 100 per cent. American, Mr. White is the man," declares the *New York World*, which believes he is doing a service, not only to Kansas, but to the whole country, by coming out openly against the Klan.

"William Allen White," points out the *Louisville Times*, "addresses himself to the issue of the Ku Klux Klan as Theodore Roosevelt would have done." "If the citizens of other States could participate in the Kansas election," prophesies the *Boston Post*, "Mr. White would walk away with the Governorship. In a secretive age, he thinks out loud. And he is human. That is why the rest of the country would like to see him elected Governor." "His election would have a refreshing influence upon American politics," believes the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, but, remarks the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*, "whether or not he wins, it will be well for the country to have one big and important State such as Kansas fight the Klan question out in the open and decide it at the polls."

Mr. White leaves no one in doubt as to where he stands on the Klan issue. In one of his *Emporia Gazette* editorials he says:

"The issue in Kansas this year is the Ku Klux Klan above everything. The Ku Klux Klan is found in nearly every county. It represents a small minority of the citizenship and it is organized for purposes of terror. Its terror is directed at honest, law-abiding citizens—negroes, Jews and Catholics. These groups in Kansas comprise more than one-fourth of our population. They are entitled to their full constitutional rights; their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They menace no one. They are good citizens, law-abiding, God-fearing, prosperous, patriotic. Yet, because of their skin, their race, or their creed, the Ku Klux Klan in Kansas is subjecting them to economic

boycott, to social ostracism, to every form of harassment, annoyance and every terror that a bigoted minority can use.

"And the leaders of two major parties in this State lift no hand to defend these people. Ben Paulen, the Republican candidate for Governor, accepted the Ku Klux Klan endorsement in the primary and owes his small plurality entirely to Ku Klux votes.

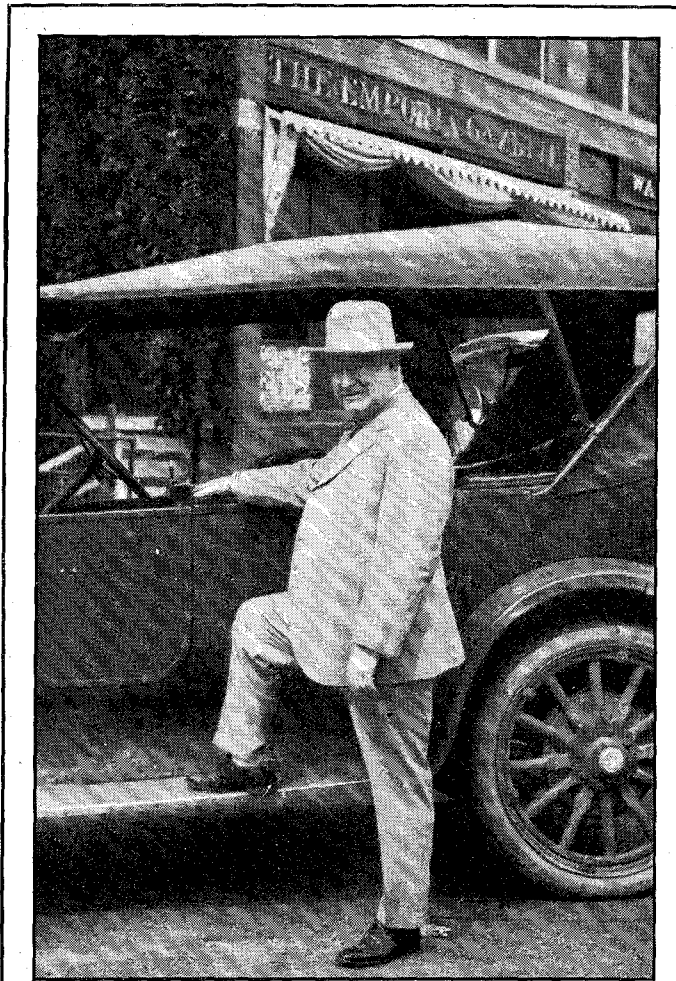
"The Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Jonathan M. Davis, never, before the primary or since, has uttered one syllable which would offend the most ardent Klansman. He had the Klan endorsement in the primary. His party threw it over, but Davis has not disclaimed it. A man who has not the courage nor does not rise in righteous indignation to denounce and defy the Ku Klux Klan in the primary and in the election, is not going to oppose it seriously in the Governor's office.

"I want to be Governor to free Kansas from the disgrace of the Ku Klux Klan. I was born in Kansas and have lived my life in Kansas. I am proud of my State. And the thought that Kansas should have a government beholden to this hooded gang of masked fanatics, ignorant and tyrannical in their ruthless oppression, is what calls me out of the pleasant ways of my life into this distasteful but necessary task."

"White's candidacy is not merely a Kansas affair; it is a national service of the first order," asserts the *Wichita Eagle*, which assures us that the Independent candidate has a very great natural talent for analyzing public policies and administering public affairs. "No other man is so closely in touch with the people of Kansas," thinks the *Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette*, which also believes the *Emporia* editor "represents more nearly the ideals of a large portion of the people of Kansas than any other man." He may run third in the gubernatorial race," observes the *Syracuse Herald*, "but the moral victory will be his, none the less."

The *Omaha Bee*, on the other hand, can see "nothing a-tall the matter with Kansas, but there must be something dreadful the matter with ol' Bill White." "Most Kansans stooped worrying about the Klan months ago," we are informed by the *New York Evening Post*. "The Klan," adds this Eastern paper, "is dying there, as it dies everywhere after a time." It seems to the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* that Mr. White could have found "a more important question in both State and national politics than the Ku Klux Klan." "For thirty years William Allen White has been engaged in saving Kansas—but always at no risk to himself," caustically remarks the *Omaha World-Herald*. In this neighboring paper's opinion:

"Mr. White is just a trifle delirious. He is so scared of this new blight that he seems a trifle bemused about the real state of affairs. Kansas already has a strong, courageous, militant anti-Klan party, led by a vigorous, hard-headed and hard-handed candidate who has already made good as an executive, but William Allen can not see it. He fancies himself as the sole hope of the anti-bedsheet vote."



"WE STAND FOR VISIBLE GOVERNMENT"

Declared William Allen White, Independent candidate for Governor of Kansas on an anti-Klan platform, before starting from his newspaper office on a tour of the State. "We need no hooded gangs in cow pastures," says this editor. "The Ku Klux Klan knows no politics, it knows no religion, and it knows no morals. I want to be Governor to free Kansas from the disgrace of the Klan."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

SOME men seem to be having trouble finding an honest bootlegger.—*Toledo Blade*.

STATE rights can't endure, however, in the face of State wrongs.—*West Palm Beach Post*.

ANOTHER way to eradicate the hyphen is to quit appealing to it for votes.—*San José Evening News*.

No wonder Cain turned out badly. There wasn't a single book on child psychology.—*Vancouver Sun*.

THE Darwinian theory seems reasonable when you observe how many rabbits become seal.—*Toronto Star*.

EVERY man is a hero to his son except the one who tries to help work algebra problems.—*Bridgeport Star*.

THERE is a wide margin between a living wage and a flivving wage.—*Columbia Record*.

AFTER surviving American entertainment, Wales probably won't care what a horse does to him.—*Peoria Star*.

A FILM actress is to adopt her husband's name. It seems hardly worth while for such a short time.—*Punch*.

GIVE the undertaker credit. All progress waits upon his work of removing obstructions.—*Kingston (Ont.) Whig*.

THE League of Nations will be lucky if it succeeds in outlawing wars without starting some.—*Detroit Free Press*.

WE have come far when a candidate's promise to enforce the law is considered brave.—*Associated Editors (Chicago)*.

A WELL-KNOWN writer states that he has been offered a large sum to lecture in America. Yes, but from which side of the Atlantic did the offer come?—*Punch*.

ORDINARILY, campaign mud washes off quite easily, but more or less of it seems to stick when mixed with oil.—*Columbia Record*.

ACCORDING to Dr. Henry Donaldson the male of the species is 12 per cent. more brainy than the female. He needs to be.—*Punch*.

THE new 16-inch rifles which hurl a ton thirty-five miles would be handy for suburban coal delivery.—*New York Herald Tribune*.

"NORFOLK, Virginia," says the National Geographic Magazine, "is the peanut capital of the United States." Not when Congress is in session.—*Detroit News*.

SPEAKING at Criccieth, Mr. Lloyd George said that he often used the Welsh language at the Versailles Peace Conference. That explains everything.—*Punch*.

IT is too early to start the Democratic Blues—what looks now like organic trouble may turn out to be only a case of in-Digest-ion.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

FIRST waistlines were to be lower; now announcement is made they are to be higher. In the interest of stability why not make the waistline immovable—like a flexible tariff?—*Detroit News*.

BUT, when Senator La Follette, taking the money from the rich and giving it to the poor, makes the rich poor and the poor rich, whom will he cuss out in the next campaign?—*Columbia Record*.

MOST of us are opposed to child labor as well as other kinds.—*Colorado Springs Gazette*.

THE civilized peoples are those that pay the highest prices for beads.—*Key West (Fla.) Citizen*.

IT's only a question of time until anybody can be elected by the office-holder vote.—*Hartford Times*.

ABOUT the only mark civilization leaves on some people is a vaccination mark.—*Palatka (Fla.) News*.

COMPETITION is becoming so keen that only the big crimes get on the first page.—*Trinidad (Col.) Picketwire*.

THINK how the Herrin problem would worry America if it were located in Europe.—*Windsor Border-Cities Star*.

EVERY time Means lets the cat out of the bag it seems to be one with a white stripe along its back.—*Detroit News*.

DAWES's great effort is to cause the country to turn white at the prospect of turning red.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE most hateful alien is the one who accumulates money faster than we can.—*Chatham (Ont.) Daily News*.

THE savage desert tribes of Africa pay no taxes, so it is a mystery what makes them savage.—*New Britain Herald*.

ONE thing that makes it hard to find ideal servants is the scarcity of ideal employers.—*Stockton (Cal.) Independent*.

UP to the present, the Republican promise to punish the oil rascals doesn't carry conviction.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

UP in New York they are having literacy tests for voters.

Advanced literacy tests for the candidates would help the general situation some.—*Columbia Record*.

IF a husband has the last word, it is something like this: "All right; buy the darned thing."—*Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle*.

"DROUGHT is unusual along the coast," says the geography. Also, strangely enough, along the border.—*Brockville (Ont.) Recorder*.

WITH Gillett on one side and Shaver on the other there ought to be no splitting of hairs in this campaign.—*Philadelphia North American*.

As the Allies see it, Germany's treaty responsibility will not be so attractive if they let her rub the guilt off.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

IF this is history that the world is making now, we are almost persuaded to agree with Henry Ford that "history is bunk."—*Columbia Record*.

IN a new play a real meal of soup, fish and champagne is consumed on the stage. With all this passion for realism, perhaps some day they'll give us a real play.—*Punch*.

INTERNATIONAL finance is a fascinating thing. It consists mainly in borrowing money to repay money that has been borrowed to repay money previously borrowed.—*San Diego (Cal.) Union*.

A EUROPEAN critic says Americans don't know the art of conversation. He's probably right: It wouldn't occur to us to hold seventeen economic conferences to decide to go back to work.—*Detroit News*.



FOREIGN - COMMENT

MINDS THAT MILITATE AGAINST DISARMAMENT

HARDLY HAD THE GOLDEN HOPE of disarmament reached the uttermost parts of the reading world in Geneva dispatches, we are told, when a sudden bank of ominous clouds appeared from the Orient in Japan's objection to the League of Nations protocol, said to be based upon her resentment over the Japanese exclusion laws passed by the United States, Australia and New Zealand. But even while Great Britain, France and Italy were making desperate efforts to make the protocol acceptable to Japan, the added menacing report transpires through one of the secret meetings at Geneva, says an American correspondent there, to the effect that Japan's balkiness is the opening of the whole question of Asia's demands for racial equality. It goes far beyond connection with the specific immigration laws passed by the United States and Australia,

according to this correspondent, and "would appear to include Canada, South Africa and other countries from which Asiatics are either barred or discriminated against in some manner."

Altho some European critics are severe on Japan in this matter, others aver that her attitude is only one example of many different minds that are averse to the proposed international conference for the reduction of armaments, whose opening at Geneva was promised for June 15, 1925. For instance, we find grave doubt expressed by so conservative a weekly as the London *Statist*, which wonders whether the time is ripe for such a parley, despite the fact that the destruction wrought by the war, with its legacy of unrest, invests every appeal for disarmament with sympathy. This financial organ points out, first of all, that Russia will surely stand aloof from any such movement because of her enmity against any nation whose economic structure is fixt on the so-called "capitalistic" basis. According to her spokesmen, we are reminded, the "class" war will come to an end only when the entire world is in harmony with Bolshevik sentiments and methods of rule, and this weekly goes on to say:

"Inspired by economic stress, Russia has made overtures to Europe, but her propagandists are busy in the Balkan States, which, with the reestablishment of Turkey in Europe, are hotbeds of unrest, and they are also said to have inspired Sun Yat Sen's accusation of British Imperialism being concerned in a rebellion to oust him from power. With these influences at work the States adjoining Russia would naturally be slow to respond to a program which might well involve their own destruction. Apart altogether from the question of 'class' war, the possession of Bessarabia by Roumania provides the Soviet Government with a grievance which it skilfully exploits to divert the attention of its people from their internal ills."

Germany's position introduces another element of uncertainty into the European situation, according to the *Statist*, which believes that if the liquidation of her reparations liability should prove more irksome than the expectations of the experts allow, her tendency will be toward a rapprochement with Russia, the

only nation with which she can establish a new relationship. Russia will not be slow to fan for her own advantage the flames of discontent in Germany, says this weekly, which turns then to the question of Russia's relationship to China, and observes:

"The process of disintegration has been proceeding for some years past in the latter country. The Central Government has now but little power, and the interests of European investors and nationals are gravely imperiled by chronic unrest. Such a situation offers particularly favorable ground for the dissemination of Bolshevik teachings, and Russian interference may

ultimately call for joint action on the part of the Great Powers.

"A feeling of unrest is equally pronounced in another great Asiatic nation, India, where it has been intensified by the maladroit handling of successive home Governments. The Reform Act of 1919 was never called for by the great masses of the Indian people, but it provided a useful *point d'appui* for Indian extremists, and now we find ourselves confronted with acute antagonism between Hindus and Mohammedans, and a demand by the former for complete self-government, a demand which, if conceded, will be followed later by one for complete independence. The introduction of Protection affords an example of how Indian administration has been swayed by appeals from narrow interests, and the opinion of the people in general ignored. The present narrow Indian franchise does not allow for expression of opinion by the vast mass of the agricultural population. It is practically unrepresented in the Legislature, as out of 320 millions of her population the number who voted at the last election to the Assembly was only 200,000. Yet the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission admitted, as regards the agriculturist, that 'Protection must mean to him a higher cost of production, arising partly from the higher cost of the implements he uses, partly from the higher wages he will have to pay, and partly from the great rise in the cost of living. Either the agricultural producer will not receive for his produce an increased price which will fully compensate him for the increased cost of production, in which case agricultural interests would suffer and there would be a tendency for marginal land to go out of cultivation; or the price of agricultural produce will be raised generally to cover the increased cost of production, with injurious effects on the mass of the population.'"

Disregard of the interest of the masses, it is pointed out, means playing into the hands of the extremists and can serve only to increase an unrest the growth of which renders it difficult for the United Kingdom to enter into any scheme of disarmament. To agree on "proportionate" disarmament with other nations, in



AS MARS WOULD LOOK IN A DISARMAMENT SUIT

—John Bull (London).

the opinion of this weekly, is to ignore completely the responsibilities Britain has assumed and which are not borne by any other world Power. The pretensions of Egypt with regard to the Sudan, it avers, is another example of complication in Empire politics, and it adds:

"With regard to these pretensions, the British Government has, of course, clearly defined its views, but it is one thing to lay down a principle and another to be in a position to enforce it. This country's attitude toward disarmament should be governed primarily by the consideration as to how far such a policy is in consonance with the present state of affairs within the Empire. To ignore this aspect and regard disarmament from a continental standpoint, is possibly to court disaster."

To return to the Continent we find a French Socialist, Paul Boncour, said to be one of the most active of the French delegates at Geneva, arguing in the *Paris-Soir* that as long as there is any urge to war, schemes to prevent war will break down. In his belief, what is necessary is the creation of a peaceful international spirit, and this can be created only as justice prevails and is recognized by all parties as prevailing. He thinks also that separate accords between nations do not reduce the chances of war, but increase them, and that the League of Nations can have only an illusory control over such treaties.

Another French view, showing a skeptical mind on disarmament, appears in the *Paris Liberté*, and is expressed by Jacques Bainville, who argues that a disarmament conference could not but reopen the case of Germany and the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. It might be that Germany's present "professional Army," which has become a menace to peace, would be supplanted by permission for her to return to conscription, which was forbidden in 1919. That would be still another peril, according to this writer, who goes on to say:

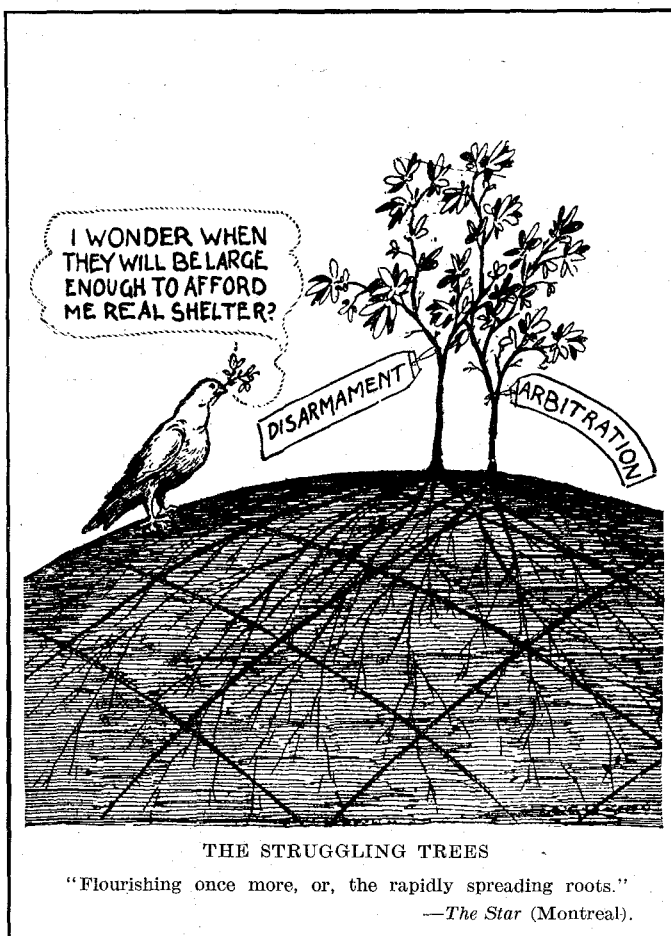
"A disarmament conference should first of all ascertain how the weakening of the military power of neighboring countries to Germany can be reconciled with Germany's professional Army."



CLEARING THE ROAD TO REAL PEACE

MARS: "There they go, thick as thieves again and talking of disarmament. They have no eyes to see an old friend who is reduced to a pantomime super's job in China."

—The Bulletin (Glasgow).



THE STRUGGLING TREES

"Flourishing once more, or, the rapidly spreading roots."

—The Star (Montreal).

The Treaty of 1919 suppress obligatory military service in the Reich. It suppress—theoretically—military instruction and enrolment of German youth. But it created what is practically a professional Army that can shape a horde of young conscripts and effectives gathered in haste in the hour of danger.

"This situation perturbs all reflective spirits. It would be still more disquieting if the forces of the Entente countries should be reduced and limited, if their organization and their military traditions should be circumscribed. In such case the after-war era would be divided into two periods: First, that during which the German Army was fixt at 100,000 men in order to make German revenge an impossibility. Second, the period in which these 100,000 men should become of such value and have such superiority that they would be an incomparable instrument of revenge. Then the German danger, tho of a different nature, would be just as ominous as before."

In sharp contrast to the pessimistic tone of the foregoing opinions, we have the observation of a special correspondent at Geneva of the London *Economist*, who writes:

"Those who speak as if failure to produce final results at this Assembly will mean the final discredit of the League, understand neither the fact that the League is only the 54 States which comprise it, that it is the only way of a general solution, that the whole matter bristles with difficulties of a definitely practical nature, and that in attempting to accomplish what has never been attempted on so broad a scale before, it obviously needs time and attention. Would any one have thought it possible that within four or five years of the greatest war in history, arousing the greatest passions, the vast majority of the nations of the world would be assembled together giving practical consideration to the adoption of the principle of compulsory arbitration, and would any one suppose, further, that progress to such a stage would have been possible without the continuous study, effort, and influence of the League? It is strange to find, too, that the Assembly of the League should be regarded as working under the special advantages of a new era developed at the London Conference. It is true that it represented a great change in the relations of Germany and France, but what is persistently ignored or overlooked is that the London Conference was the last stage in the precise application of the methods previously adopted (certainly in less important respects) by the League. Those who laud London and belittle Geneva forget that Geneva gave London the cue."

PREMIER MACDONALD'S "ENDOWED" MOTOR-CAR

SO INCREDIBLY FOOLISH has Premier MacDonald shown himself by accepting an endowed motor-car from a millionaire baker, whom he later made a baronet, we are told by the Prime Minister's adverse critics, that he loses a good deal of the confidence the British public had in his judgment as the leader of the Government. It is not to be supposed, of course, that Mr. MacDonald has sold his principles and a baronetcy for "a mess of biscuits," remarks *The New Statesman* (London), but it thinks that the first Labor Prime Minister of England

others in his place will quite remove the nasty taste that is left in the mouth."

The *London Outlook* is particularly sharp in its comment, and laments that the matter was kept a secret because, it says, secrecy gives it a suspicious air. This weekly adds:

"Now there is nothing disgraceful in a rich man befriending a poor man; nor assuredly anything despicable in a rich friend presenting a poor Prime Minister with a motor-car. It was at once a natural and kindly act, and we think Mr. MacDonald could have made the fact known without detracting either from his own dignity or that of his friend. But had he published it, the Prime Minister could hardly have conferred the baronetcy.

We regret that we can not regard this as an adequate reason for concealment.

"In the second place, thirty thousand pounds, even in these days, is a considerable amount of money. As capital it is certainly not insignificant; many a man reputed well-to-do dies possessed of less. Even as income it represents presumably two thousand pounds a year; which again is not an insignificant addition to the admittedly inadequate salary of a Prime Minister. It is, at any rate, a munificent endowment for a motor-car, which at the outside, and with chauffeur complete, can hardly cost more than five hundred a year. The Prime Minister is fortunate in his friends."

A stalwart defender of the Prime Minister is the *London New Leader*, which assures us that he is one of the few men in public life whose character for courage and honor is so clear for all to read, that it protects them against the least breath of suspicion. No one has ventured to hint that he did anything dishonest in accepting a most handsome gift from Sir Alexander Grant, altho it is charged that his action broke a salutary tradition. To understand it, one must bear certain facts in mind, according to this Labor weekly, which relates:

"Mr. MacDonald had declined to draw the double salary which he might have claimed as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister. His salary, given his inevitably heavy official expenditure, will certainly leave him no surplus when he goes out of office. He has spent one year already as Leader of the Opposition, and had tested the strain which it involved. To earn one's living as a journalist, to do one's public work in the House, on the platform, and on committees, and to bear this double burden without the means which enable a wealthy man to economize time and strength—all this would have broken any physique less hardy than his. It was certainly right that from one source or another, such aid as a motor-car should be provided and endowed."

A personal statement on the subject was given by Mr. MacDonald to a representative of the *London Times*, to whom he said: "I am sick at heart to have to talk of this, but I must protect my dear old friend in the enjoyment of the honor which the King so worthily bestowed upon him, and with which this act of personal kindness to myself had as much to do as the man in the moon." When Mr. MacDonald became Prime Minister, we are told, altho he and Sir Alexander were at opposite poles in politics, the "proudest and happiest man in Scotland was Sir Alexander." Sir Alexander declared that his contribution to the Prime Minister's comforts will be a Daimler motor-car, and Mr. MacDonald relates:

"I explained that I would have been content with hiring one, as when I left office I would probably be a poorer man than I had been. 'But I will endow it,' rejoined Sir Alexander. Still I was unwilling. I did not fancy myself as the owner of a motor-car. It was against the simplicity of my habits. I took a long time to be persuaded, and letters are in existence which reveal the minds of us. In the end I agreed with this arrangement. A sum of money was to be invested in my name, and the income I am to enjoy during my lifetime so long as I keep a car, and at my death it is to revert to Sir Alexander Grant or his heirs. This is the full story of the incident."



Kadel & Herbert photograph

"I AM SICK AT HEART TO HAVE TO TALK OF THIS"

Says Premier MacDonald in explaining his acceptance of an endowed motor-car which at his death reverts to the giver, Sir Alexander Grant, or to his heirs.

should have been "scrupulous to the point of fastidiousness" in a matter of this sort. The Labor movement expected him to be so, we are told, and the prediction is made that the Labor movement will be his severest critic. Nevertheless, it is stated that the fact that last March Mr. MacDonald received a gift of thirty thousand 7½ per cent. preference shares in the baking organization of which Alexander Grant is the head, and that in June the then Mr. Grant became Sir Alexander Grant, is simply "an unfortunate coincidence," and we read:

"The two men were close friends of old standing, and the consideration for the title was public munificence. Nor do we demand that our Ministers should be paragons of penury like the Guardians in Plato's 'Republic,' or that they should do without motor-cars. A car is a necessity to a man who is not sparing himself in the public service, however simple his habits may be, and no one need grudge Mr. MacDonald his Daimler and a generous allowance for its upkeep. But most of us would have been better pleased that the nation should foot the bill while he was in office. Out of office he can collect Daimlers and biscuit shares from whom he likes. The best defense for this transaction is the naïveté with which it has been conducted and explained—a naïveté almost incredible in two adult Scotsmen! But neither that nor the plea that Mr. MacDonald has been no worse than

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION BOOM

A NEW ERA in Canadian immigration is indicated by the figures for the first half of the present year, we are told, and yet inspiring as they are, we must consider them, it is said, merely as the first swell of a rising tide coming to benefit the shores of the Dominion. The influence of many factors previously introduced into the immigration situation are just beginning to be felt, we read in *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada* (Montreal), while others have sprung into existence. The most forcible of these is said to be the operation of the new immigration law of the United States, and this monthly goes on to say:

"The first six months of 1924 have already seen a marked stimulation in immigration to Canada. By months the increases over 1923 have been, respectively, 66, 85, 99, 103, 9 and 5 per cent. Taking the period as a whole there has been an increase of more than 43 per cent. in the movement. Total immigration for the six months has been 77,125, as against 53,592 in the previous similar period, an increase of 23,533. British immigration from January to June, 37,191, records an increase of 30 per cent. that from the United States, 8,671, a decrease of 17 per cent.; and from other countries an increase of 98 per cent.

"An analysis of the 'other countries' section makes interesting reading, and is especially significant in view of the United States law which has reduced the quotas of European people who can secure entry into the Republic, and which came into effect just at the termination of this Canadian Immigration period. The list is headed by Finns, who came to Canada to the number of 1,682. The next most voluminous class is the Norwegian, with 1,687. Italians and Czecho-Slovaks are both over the 2,000 mark, with 2,133 and 2,160 immigrants respectively. Other important national contributions are: Roumanian, 1,913; Jugoslav, 1,664; German, 1,655; Swedish, 1,632; Danish, 1,487; Dutch, 1,375; Newfoundland, 1,290; Polish, 1,198; Belgium, 1,069; Hungarian, 746; Russian, 722; and Swiss, 503."

Canadian immigrants are divided into six main classes, it is remarked, and of these the agricultural leads with a total of 33,592 persons or nearly 50 per cent. of the immigration total. Next in order came the laboring class with a total of 9,854, followed by mechanics with a total of 8,540. We read then:

"There were 7,338 in the list of female domestic servants; 4,183 listed as being of the trading class, and 1,201 of the mining class.

"Ontario was the province to benefit to the greatest extent from the immigration tide, according to the declaration of the emigrants as to their destination, a total of 34,062 going to this province. The next highest number went to Quebec, or 11,178 persons. All the four provinces of Western Canada followed after, Manitoba receiving a total of 9,812; Saskatchewan, 6,884; Alberta, 6,384; and British Columbia, 5,772. A total of 2,185 persons declared their intention of settling in Nova Scotia; 1,007 in New Brunswick; 22 in Prince Edward Island; and 19 in the Yukon territory.

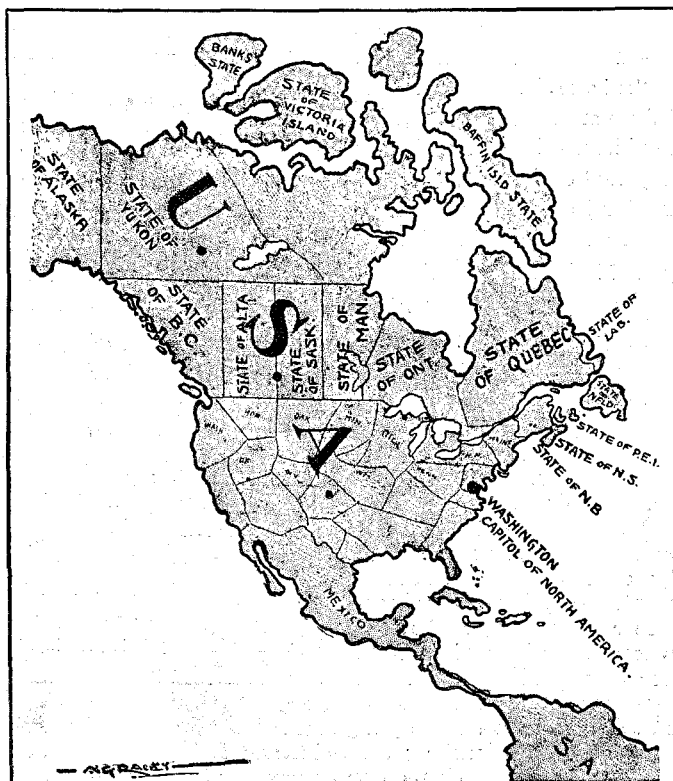
"Though the volume of immigration from the United States to Canada has declined, it is interesting to note that every State of the Union is listed among those making contributions in the six months to Canadian population. The State of Michigan led with 1,522 entrants, followed by New York with 874, and Washington with 784. Following in order came Minnesota, 619; Massachusetts, 424; North Dakota, 409; California, 367; Illinois, 311; Montana, 316; Pennsylvania, 251; Oregon, 253; Iowa, 202; Wisconsin, 196; Ohio, 189; Maine, 179; Idaho, 146; New Jersey, 131; and Indiana, 103."

Altho American statistics, as reported in the *Montreal Star* with a cartoon produced on this page, indicate that Canadians are coming into the United States at the rate of 20,000 per month, it is contended by *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada* that from the middle of March until the end of June, according to the figures of the Canadian Immigration Department, the total number of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States was 13,874, or roughly 4,000 per month. This organ of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway tells us further:

"These figures take cognizance only of resident Canadians who had gone to the United States with the intention of living there

and securing their livelihood, and who had been absent from the Dominion for more than six months. Of the number noted, 11,869 were born in Canada, 1,251 were British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile, and 763 were naturalized Canadians.

"There would appear to be a decided movement back to Canada, especially to the Province of Quebec, where the seepage has been most serious. The exodus from the eastern townships of Quebec, and from the Province at large, which reached serious proportions a year ago, seems to have ceased, according to all reports, the tide showing a perceptible movement in the other direction. Quebec has never relaxed its efforts to induce back these lost sons, and it is materially aided in this work by the undimmed love of the French-Canadian for his native land, and



CANADIAN IRONY

"Map of North America—What we may come to.

"Washington Department of Labor statistics show that emigration from Canada to the United States continues at the rate of 20,000 citizens per month, and is increasing despite the assurances of the King Government that it has ceased and that Canadians are returning to Canada."

—The Star (Montreal).

the unassimilable quality of the French character. Many who a year ago left Quebec are now returning home, together with those whose absence has been a matter of years. A report from Boston states that 150 French-Canadian families are returning to Canada per week from the New England States, and the majority settling in the Province of Quebec.

"This is a most pleasing trend and one which has probably only commenced with Canada's emergence from post-war depression. Canada has never ceased to mourn over her lost sons and hope for the return of many of them under brighter conditions. The new movement gratifyingly supplements the stimulation effected to emigration from Europe to Canada by the new United States quota law and the check it imposes upon the flow of partially assimilated immigrants across the border. . . .

"It has always been realized that probably the greatest hindrance to a more rapid national development in Canada has been the proximity of a great and developed neighbor to the south exerting a powerful lure upon Canadians at times of temporary depression through her greater prosperity and more advanced and varied progress, and her ability to offer the intellectuals and technically trained of the Dominion positions the number of which were strictly limited in Canada. This trek, varying in volume, has been in progress throughout Canadian history, and since it has always been of a consistently high constituent the United States has never restricted it. According to the last United States census there were 1,117,878 American citizens of Canadian birth, of whom 307,786 were French, which gives some indication of how Canada has suffered by her later start in economic development."

UNHOLY FEELINGS IN THE HOLY LAND

THE JEWS AND THE ARABS do not get along very well in Palestine, it appears, and added to this friction is the irritation of the British taxpayer at home who pays, according to the London *Nation and Athenæum*, £1,000,000 a year for the upkeep of military forces necessary to maintain the Zionist régime "in the face of overwhelming opposition." Apart from this, we read further, Palestine's annual revenue, on the most favorable showing, barely meets its annual expenditure. In point of fact, it "substantially fails to meet it," we are told, as no provision has hitherto been made for the payment of interest and sinking-fund charges on its debt. After a rather pessimistic analysis of Palestine liabilities and assets this weekly tells us that the key to the problem of Palestine is the political situation, and it continues:

"The Balfour Declaration of November, 1917, laid down the broad lines of British policy in respect of Palestine. That declaration has been reaffirmed by each successive Government, including the present Labor Government. No sane person can desire its recall. For Jews and Arabs alike it represents a British promise on which there can be no going back. But a sound and reasonable régime safeguarding the rights and legitimate aspirations of all can be based on its terms without stretching them. It is true that extreme Zionists did, at the beginning, put on the declaration an interpretation it was incapable of bearing; but that phase is past beyond recall. It has left a legacy of suspicion and rancor which has been held officially to necessitate direct British administration with a strong bias in favor of Zionism. We can not trust the Arabs to be fair to the Jews after their early experiences. The sooner that phase passes, the better for all concerned, for the ideal of a Jewish National Home in Palestine is doomed by the continuance of a régime calculated to irritate and exasperate the Arabs beyond endurance.

"Mr. Churchill and his successors have not been blind to this fact. But they have shrunk from facing it squarely. As in India and in Egypt, half-hearted concessions have been offered to the Arabs, who will accept only the genuine article. Barring the possibility of a Fascist reaction in British Eastern policy, they will get it, but, if they get it by their own efforts, the Jews will suffer as the Armenians are suffering for former European support in Turkey. We should try to avoid such a climax by being reasonable with the Arabs."

Britain recognizes in principle, we are told then, that a democratic constitutional régime in Palestine is the ideal to be aimed at, and has offered to set up a legislative council consisting of Arabs, Christians and Jews, roughly in proportion to their respective numerical importance. But this weekly declares that the British have stript that offer of reality by insisting on the inclusion in the council of a sufficient number of British officials to control its operations absolutely. We are further advised that:

"The official members would, of course, vote solid under the High Commissioner's direction, and, combining with the Jews, they would outvote the Arabs and the Christians. A 90-per-cent majority of the population can scarcely be expected to accept the position of a minority in the council. The deadlock leaves us with the continuance of Crown Colony Government and a dead weight of popular hostility into the bargain.

"It is unnecessary to discuss whether a Zionist High Com-

missioner can be absolutely impartial. The Arabs do not think so—nor do the Jews, who would not go to Palestine unless assured of a potential administrative majority. It is a pity that the High Commissioner is a Zionist and that other Zionists hold high positions in the Government, while Arabs do not. That defect should be rectified as soon as possible, but the obvious solution of the problem is to set up a purely representative council—in Iraq—and to stand by in our mandatory capacity to prevent

oppression of minorities by the majority. That is our proper function. It would cost us less than the present régime. Above all, it would give the Jews a reasonable chance of realizing their legitimate aspirations. But they must relinquish the idea of Zionist domination in Palestine or even of a Jewish *imperium in imperio*, and we must not encourage such dreams."

A German view of the situation is afforded by the Jerusalem correspondent of the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse*, who tells us that King Hussein of Hejaz is "between the devil and the deep sea." All he owes to the British, namely the Kingdom of Hejaz, the Caliphate and Transjordan, of which his son is Emir. But despite such obligations he hesitates to sign the treaty offered him by Britain because we are told, it contains a clause requiring King Hussein to recognize Lord Balfour's declaration on the forming of a

independent state in Palestine. To agree to this, it is said would rouse the anger of the Arab extremists who are ardent supporters of King Hussein. Without their support his hold on the Caliphate would be very slight, and this correspondent notes incidentally that King Hussein has not been recognized as Caliph or spiritual head of the Mohammedan world in some neighboring countries. In Syria and Palestine, and also in Egypt, there is said to be strong opposition to him as Caliph. Meanwhile this informant speaks of a movement for unity among the Arab peoples and relates that a recent Arabic Congress adopted resolutions drafted in the pan-Arabic spirit. We read then:

"In order to unite all Mohammedan Arabs it was decided to form a strong Arabic union to proclaim the Arabic language as the tongue common to all Mohammedans. Seich-ul-Musafa, leader of the pan-Islam extremists, suggested that since 'in Palestine that one of Islam's holy cities is situated,' the congress should protest against the establishment of the Jewish national home there. The congress accepted this suggestion."

"Meanwhile, Jewish migration to Palestine is growing constantly. In the period from May 1 to August 7, about 5,500 arrived, of which number 1,000 came in the first week of August. The Palestine authorities have given over to the Jewish Colonization Society a lot of land near Kabara, south of Carmel, which for three years was the subject of a lawsuit between Jews and Arabs. At the same time the Palestine Land Development Company has leased extensive stretches of land south and west of Nazareth in Emek-Yezreel; as a consequence almost all the valleys of Beisan has fallen into the hands of the Jews. Thus, the possessions of the Jewish National Land-purchasing Fund have increased by 67 per cent as compared with last year. The *Haaretz* of Carmel says that, 'if the Jews are allowed to go on colonizing the country at such a pace, a day will come when the Arabs will not own a single square foot of land in Palestine.'"

Added to King Hussein's troubles, according to London dispatches, is the rumored capture of Mekka by the Wahabi fanatical Mohammedan Puritans, who held the holy city for a few years at the beginning of the nineteenth century.



SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE CURSE OF MONOTONY

SAMENESS DEPRESSES: variety stimulates. Eating the same food, living amid the same surroundings, thinking about the same things, one sinks into physical and mental stupor. Literally, "variety is the spice of life." These familiar facts have been used as the basis of two new fundamental laws of brain function, based upon physiological experiment, by Dr. W. N. Boldyreff. The first law is that the repetition of pleasant or useful things weakens their effect; the second is that repeating disagreeable or injurious things increases the resulting injury. Sameness in both cases is thus detrimental. The experiments were on the appetite of dogs as influenced by the variety of their foods, and were begun years ago in the laboratory of Prof. I. P. Pavlov, the eminent Russian physiologist, being later pursued further by Dr. Boldyreff in the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. They are described in the quarterly *Bulletin* of this institution. We have room here for only part of the author's conclusions, which are far-reaching in their applications, both material and mental. We read:

"Sameness in the food that we eat daily is detrimental to digestion and, therefore, to nutrition. Uniformity of surrounding conditions at the time of eating is in the same manner unwholesome. It is necessary to provide variety both of food and of conditions, especially in boarding-schools, hospitals, barracks, prisons, and like institutions.

"Scientists of to-day who are interested in the physiology and the hygiene of digestion, with a few exceptions, quite neglect this important fact. My observations confirm the judgment that an increase of appetite always occurs in connection with a change of food, and a marked decrease comes with monotonous food. During the World War I observed that an epidemic of scurvy was usually due, not to insufficient or bad food, but to its extraordinary sameness. All conditions which inhibited proper digestion also tended to bring on this disease.

"Great monotony in diet, because of bad harvests, in blockaded cities, on board ships in long sailings in former times, because of extreme poverty, and so on, hinders proper nutrition and renders men more susceptible to such diseases as scurvy and beri-beri.

"Migration to distant lands which have different natural conditions, and quite different food products, aids digestion and nutrition. Consequently, the vitality of immigrants is increased.

"The advantages of traveling, living in sanatoria, and other similar changes in the mode of living, come chiefly from the changes in diet and from the new interests in place of the former monotonous life.

"First impressions are always the strongest. Therefore, childhood, as the time most rich with first impressions, gives us much joy. Old men, their ability to receive vivid impressions weakened by years, aspire instinctively to return to the conditions of life that surrounded them in childhood, and their weakened psychological life is sustained again by that atmosphere which formerly so excited them.

"Monotony of life lessens the interest of it, producing a feeling of boredom. Life on an island is more monotonous than that on a continent. The inhabitants of islands are more subject to melancholy, and instinctively try to overcome it by traveling, getting various new impressions. The inhabitants of islands are therefore also distinguished for curiosity.

"On this account, a monotonous life, especially the spiritual, as often found in boarding-schools, barracks, hospitals, prisons, and like places, proves to be unwholesome.

"Human life is the sum of a series of cerebral reflexes. These can be divided into useful or injurious. During the life of every man both are often repeated.

"Frequent repetition of the same useful reflexes during life weakens them more and more and thus inevitably decreases the spiritual and the bodily energy of man, even in complete health.

"Repetition of the same injurious reflexes strengthens their action, and, owing to this, they become with the advancing years more and more injurious; toward the end of life they acquire their greatest force, which may eventually become excessive and irresistible. These are the chief reasons for the coming of old age, and finally of death. Metchinov's theory of the possibility of prolonging human life is, therefore, from the physiological point of view, incorrect in its very basis.

"The tendency of women to adorn themselves and their frequent changes in styles, both perfectly natural, are indispensable for lessening the monotony of life.

"The sum of pleasant sensations of any person inevitably diminishes in the course of life, and, withal, decreases the sum of joys of life. Man aspires to raise this sum to its former degree. This can be done in two different ways: (1) by increasing in quantity every given pleasant impression (and consequently the sum of them all); or (2) improving it in quality through variation. As the lack of time often incites one to take the second method, the mechanism of self-improvement is based upon that.

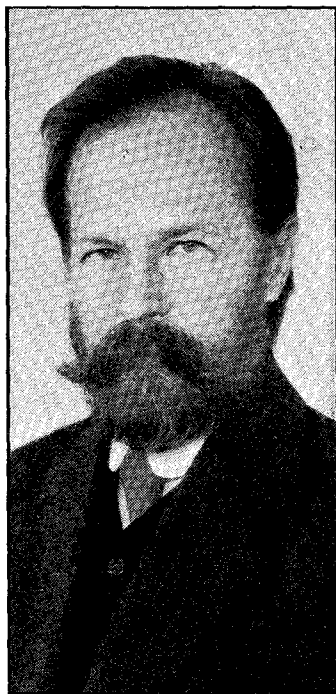
"Life amid tropical nature, notwithstanding all its richness, is more monotonous than that in the temperate zones, as in the tropics there is no change in the seasons. The uniformity lessens the force of the human spirit and proves to be one of the most important reasons for the low grade of culture among tropical peoples."

Now arises the question, says Dr. Boldyreff, whether the simplification of life, according to the prescriptions of Diogenes, Rousseau, Tolstoy, and others, or its com-

plication by means of further progress in science and culture, will give the greater happiness to mankind. This question, he thinks, ought to be solved in the second way. Through simplification of life the variety of pleasant impressions would become so small that life would soon lose its charm. Science and culture can, on the contrary, increase the number and force of these impressions and make life more attractive. Also culture may lessen the number and the strength of injurious impressions. Upon the whole, owing to the reasons given above, the value and the attractiveness of life under civilization are decidedly increasing. He continues:

"There exists, like the physiological, a psychological or spiritual satiety. So one ought to be more moderate in permitting one's self pleasant impressions, and one should from time to time provide for an interval in reception of them; in that case they will not lose their primary attractiveness.

"Why is sleep necessary? In order to permit, by means of an interruption of cerebral function, the pleasant reflexes to recover their former vigor, and the unpleasant to lose the violence which rapidly increased through their repetition during the day. Thus sleep is necessary not so much to rest heart, lungs, kidneys,



AN APOSTLE OF CHANGE

Dr. Boldyreff, who shows the scientific basis of our dread of monotony.

muscles, and other organs, but more to rest the brain. All animals which have a brain must sleep.

"Increasing the force of unpleasant repeated irritations during life proves to be one of the chief reasons for the irascibility of old men together with the simultaneous decrease in the force of pleasant repeated irritations. By the same reason is explained the irritability of inmates of small cabins during a long sailing.

"The irritability of the bedridden, those imprisoned, etc., and also of watch-dogs which are kept chained, is connected with the monotony of the conditions of their life and results from the increase in the force of unpleasant irritations through their frequent repetition, as well as from the decrease in the quantity and in the force of pleasant irritations.

"Comparing egoism and altruism, we see that it is less advantageous to be an egoist, as the world of pleasant sensations of the egoist is comparatively restricted, consisting only of that which brings joy but to himself; whereas, the world of pleasant sensations of the altruist can be widened without limit, as he rejoices in others' joys. He can always renew his pleasant sensations, each time trying to do good to new people.

"Human happiness does not consist of the quantity of goods acquired by a man, but of their correct use, even tho they are few; in this case by means of moderation and change of sensations the man avoids satiety and obtains from his store of goods the greatest pleasure.

"The hygiene of today is the hygiene of body only. But the hygiene of the spirit is certainly much more important. It is the hygiene of the future, as we have as yet no sufficient scientific foundation for it. Let us hope that psycho-physiology will discover in time all the most important laws of cerebral function and therefore of spiritual life. And then science will create a new, the most important, hygiene—the hygiene of the human spirit. Then the individual, as well as all mankind, will become happier, as he learns to fight the evil and to know the best way to use the good in his life."

TO SALT DOWN POWER—A new suggestion of a way to store power so that it can be made where and when power is cheap and used, later on, under conditions where power is expensive, has been made by Dr. F. G. Donnan, Professor at University College, London, and famous for his valuable scientific contributions to the winning of the war, says Dr. E. E. Free, writing for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate (New York).

"What Dr. Donnan suggests is the use of common salt as a way of storing power. When a solution of common salt is treated with an electric current the salt is broken up into the two chemical elements that compose it; metallic sodium and chlorine gas. This might be done, it is suggested, at places where water-power is cheap and abundant, for example, at Niagara Falls. Then the sodium and the chlorine gas can be transported to industrial centers where power is expensive. Here the sodium and the chlorine can be recombined to produce heat, or the sodium can be treated with water, which produces hydrogen gas, and this hydrogen can then be burned to produce heat. By a proper choice of the chemical operations carried out and of the apparatus used, it is said to be possible to recover a large part of the power originally used to split up the common salt into the sodium and the chlorine."

HOW TO END THE HEADLIGHT PERIL

COMplete and effective lighting of public highways will render headlights unnecessary, we are told by C. A. B. Halvorsen, Jr., and S. C. Rogers, of the General Electric works at Lynn, Massachusetts, writing on "Highway Lighting and Public Safety," in *The National Safety News* (Chicago). Incidentally it will make "dead men's curves" innocuous, lessen accidents, discourage hold-ups, facilitate repairs, relieve congestion by transferring much traffic from daytime to night-time, retard illegal speeding, and save money generally despite its initial cost. The writers find, from statistics furnished by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, that collisions occurring after dark have increased from 18.5 per cent. in 1919 to 26.4 per cent. in 1923, the total number of collisions having increased 15 per cent. during that period and the

total automobile registration having more than doubled. Fully 50 per cent. of these accidents, they think, might have been avoided with proper street-lighting systems. They continue:

"All objects, whether by day or by night, must be seen either in silhouette or in perspective or by a combination of the two.

"It is evident that to see by direct light at a considerable distance, very high intensities of illumination must be employed, intensities which are economically impracticable except in white-way or intensive lighting, as in main business streets. It is safe to state that 90 per cent. of all objects on the street at night are viewed by silhouette to greater advantage, safety and economy than by direct light.

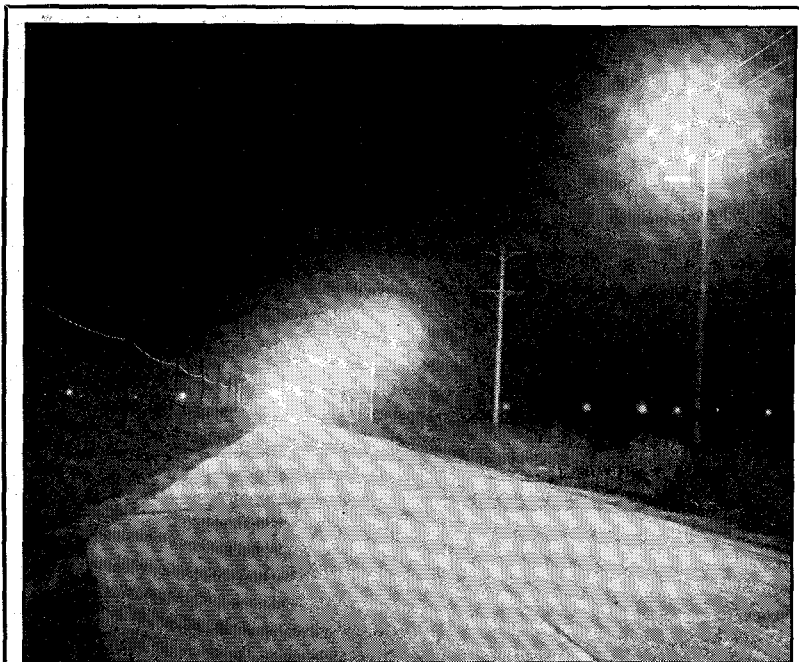
"Another important phase to be considered

fundamentally is that of glare. Perhaps glare best can be defined as light out of place. It can not be defined in terms of candle-power; for instance, a headlight which may be very glaring at night on a dark country road will scarcely be noticed in bright daylight—in other words, glare is largely a matter of contrast. If highways are adequately illuminated, bright headlights will be unnecessary and the problem of glare will be under the control of technicians who have been trained to handle such matters.

"How can streets be lighted so that automobile driving at night may be both safe and pleasant and at the same time be economical?

"Let us first consider the main automobile thoroughfares. This is where headlight glare is most obnoxious; where speed maniacs are rampant; banditry, hi-jacking, and hold-ups are frequently committed. It is a well-known fact that crime does not flourish in the light. When an accident, collision or the like occurs on an unlighted road, very often the perpetrator or cause of it drives away in the darkness at high speed, and the probabilities are that the accident itself is unseen except by those actually participating in it. On the other hand, when these highways are well lighted, the speeder can be seen from afar; accidents which then would occur only infrequently would be observed by other people on the road. Crime would decrease as bandits could be observed from a distance, and the highways would become safer from every angle.

"Some few years ago, appreciating and anticipating the increase in night driving, we bent our efforts to the design of a suitable light-reflecting system which would conserve the light and confine it to the road. This unit gives a type of light dis-



By courtesy The National Safety News (Chicago)

WHEN THE ROAD IS RIGHTLY LIGHTED

It will, we are told, prevent accidents, hold-ups, traffic congestion, delays and illegal speeding; and will facilitate repairs, improve real-estate values and save money.

tribution which is designed to cooperate with the types of road surfaces now in use on State highways. In achieving this result the light source, a 250-candle-power lamp, is placed at the focus of six nested parabolic reflectors facing both ways up and down the street, and so arranged that all of the light is directed onto the road surface. This design minimizes glare from the unit itself since the reflecting surfaces are large and filled with light. These units should be mounted thirty feet high and spaced 300 feet apart to insure the best results."

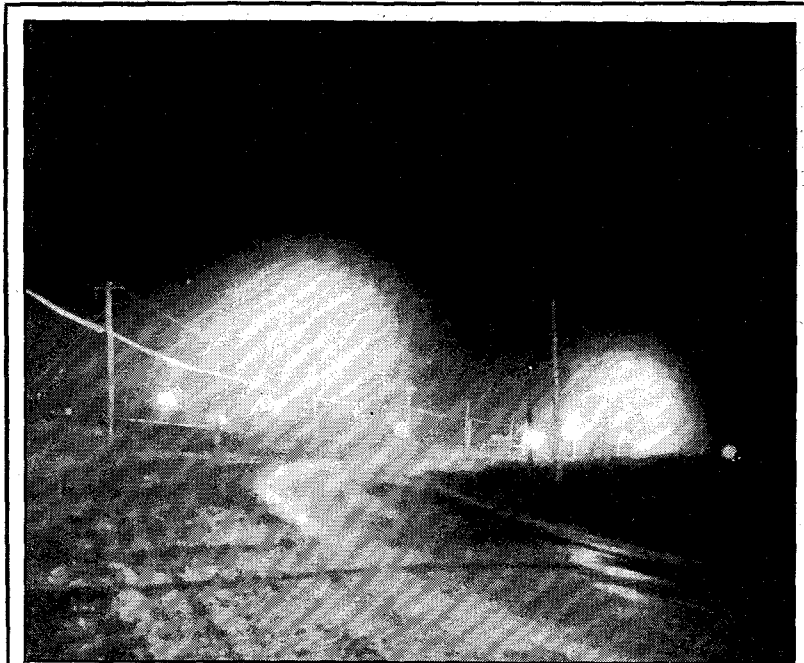
Road surfaces play a very important part in street-lighting, particularly in highway lighting, the writers tell us. There are to-day, for all practical street-lighting purposes, three main types of roads: Non-reflecting, diffusing and reflecting. In Massachusetts, for example, the roads that should be lighted immediately are the State roads. Less than 10 per cent. of these are diffusing, less than 1 per cent. non-reflecting, and over 90 per cent. are highly polished. The waterbound macadam, gravel, and oil and sand-clay roads, having had their surfaces treated, possess the latter characteristic. Many of the concrete roads also lose some of their diffusing properties and acquire more or less of a reflecting polish, due in part to oil and to friction of rubber tires. They go on:

"On account of this property, it is possible to use the above mentioned type of highway-lighting units and get amazingly good results. In the first place, all of the light is confined to the road surface; second, the road is illuminated in such a manner that it appears as a ribbon of light; third, the surface acts as a secondary light source; fourth, glare from approaching blinding headlights is eliminated, due to the reduction of contrast between them and their background; fifth, since there is sufficient light for all driving purposes, bright headlights may be forbidden and dimmers only permitted.

"Of the benefits that may be derived from highway lighting, first is the prevention of accidents, by showing up dangerous curves, by illuminating signs, sides of roads, obstacles, etc.; second, increases public safety by discouraging hold-ups; third, assists in making repairs; fourth, increases night traffic and thereby relieves day congestion; fifth, decreases running time and increases road capacity; sixth, retards speeding by making the speeder visible at a great distance; seventh, increases real-estate value; and last, but not least, it is economical.

"Highway lighting is comparatively inexpensive, especially when the figures for construction of these roads per mile are noted, ranging from \$22,000 to \$60,000 per mile as compared to \$3,000 per mile for investment cost of highway lighting with units spaced seventeen per mile at a height of thirty feet, equipped with 2,500 lumen lamps. Maintenance of these same roads varies from \$4,000 to \$7,500 per mile, including interest at six per cent. and depreciation on the investment.

"One of the most dangerous conditions to be met is the so-called 'dead-man's curve.' This type of curve can be lighted very effectively and efficiently. On the Hylan Boulevard, Staten Island, New York, there was a bad 'S' curve and the eight units used here were so situated as to interlock one with another with an apparent theoretical loss of light equal to that from two units, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration; but actually this lost light is of utmost value in lighting up the telephone poles and sides of the road, thereby further increasing vision and safety."



HOW COMPLETE LIGHTING MAKES CURVES SAFE

A dangerous "S," or dead-man's curve, with surface, sides and posts illuminated.

THE HEAVIEST STUFF IN THE UNIVERSE

MATTER SO HEAVY that a teaspoonful weighs more than two ordinary men exists in some of the stars, according to Prof. A. S. Eddington, an English astronomer. Dr. E. E. Free, writing for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate (New York) regards this as probably the most revolutionary idea presented at the recent gathering of the world's scientific experts during the session of the British Association for the advancement of Science at Toronto. He outlines the British astronomer's findings as follows:

"Professor Eddington has found a star composed, he believes, of matter that is over 2,000 times denser—or, as we would say, 2,000 times heavier—than any substance that we possess here on earth.

"This new and remarkably heavy star is a faint companion of the dog star Sirius. It has long been known that this star, one of the most brilliant in the sky, is really double. It is two stars in one—a very bright star and a much less bright one revolving continually around their mutual center of gravity like a dumb-bell that turns end over end.

"From the relations of these two stars to each other, as determined by the spectroscope and telescope, it is possible to calculate the total weight of the fainter star. Other figures now available to the astronomers permit an estimate of its size. Thus Professor Eddington was able to compute the ratio of weight to size, or, as we would say for terrestrial objects, the density of the star.

"The figure comes out, he reports, as the astonishing value of 50,000 times the density of water."

It is hard to realize what this means, so here is where the teaspoon comes in:

"On earth a teaspoonful of water weighs only a small fraction of an ounce. If the teaspoon is filled with liquid quicksilver it will be heavier, one spoonful of quicksilver weighing about an ounce and three-quarters. If you could have a teaspoonful of the heaviest substance ever discovered on earth, the rare metal named osmium, it would weigh only a little less than three ounces.

"But, supposing you could get it, a teaspoonful of the matter of Professor Eddington's star would weigh the tremendous amount of 391 pounds. A teaspoonful of matter weighing more than two heavy men!

"In spite of its remarkable density this material of the star is believed to be gaseous. Conditions on the stars are very different from the conditions that we are familiar with on earth. It is probable, Professor Eddington thinks, that the atoms of matter are more or less completely disrupted so that nothing is left but the extremely heavy nuclei of the atoms and some loose electrons.

"This atomic debris would be capable of fitting together much more closely than the same nuclei and electrons do when made up into atoms.

"It is somewhat the same as the difference in the space occupied by a lot of thin glass balls used for Christmas tree ornaments as compared with the space occupied by the same balls after they have been broken to small fragments.

"In the newly discovered dense star the atoms, Professor Eddington believes, have been broken to fragments. They occupy much less space. That is why the matter of the star is so inconceivably dense according to earthly standards."

FLOWERS AS FOOD

SHALL WE EAT FLOWERS? We already do so, says Emile Gautier, writing in the *Paris Figaro*. Every time we eat cauliflowers and Brussels sprouts we are doing it, altho we may not realize it. Still, since we have made a start, why not go on, and add to the flavors of the table some of the exquisite aromas that we now know only by scent? The French writer is able to make a striking list of them, tho he recalls that a forgotten cult formed to encourage this diet came to nothing because the number of edible flowers was not sufficient to support it. They serve in great numbers, however, as spices and flavoring agents. Writes Mr. Gautier:

"Is it true," asks a fair reader, "that the Chinese eat flowers? What a poetic and delicious dish! Can we not adopt it?"

"I fear that my reader cherishes an illusion. China doubtless is a charming, tho somewhat queer country. Without doubt certain flowers have their place there as national dishes; such is the case particularly with those of the day lily (*lemerocallis*). Soups are made of them, and their consumption is relatively considerable, since the port of Tchín-Kiang alone sends 3,000 to 4,000 tons yearly to the rest of the empire—or rather the republic. But this is about all, and besides rice, which forms the basis of their food, the Chinese are pleased to regale themselves on sharks' fins, dog, stale eggs and sea-weed jelly—all of which, in my opinion, is rather less poetic.

"It is hardly necessary, besides, to go to the world's end for examples of floral gastronomy. The twentieth century French also indulge in it.

"When we talk of eating artichokes, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts, do we not mean the flowers of these plants?"

"Are not even mushrooms and truffles represented on our menus by what corresponds to the floral part of these phanerogamous vegetables?"

"Do we not make appetizing fritters with the flowers of the white locust, better known, tho improperly, as acacia flowers, exquisite jams and delicious bonbons with orange-flower petals and those of lemons, jasmine, violets and roses?"

"In Japan, they make a salad with chrysanthemums, properly washed in clear water. Why, after all, should we not eat these, since they eat, in Provence, the floral buds of the caper?"

"The truth is that the only parts of plants commonly eaten are the seeds and fruits, young shoots and tubers. Still the flowers also have their alimentary uses. Besides these that may constitute an entire dish in themselves, there are others that play the more modest parts of condiments or spices. Their name is legion.

"For instance, to accentuate with a piquant note the bitterness of chicory or the banality of lettuce, the flowers of the borage are at your disposal.

"If you wish to give your salad a nutty taste, the flowers of the *Jacca gloriosa* offer you their delicate bouquet.

"Do you desire to give your guests the surprise of an original dessert? Take the flowers of the yellow water-lily, of which a malicious legend relates that in the good old times the monasteries consumed a huge amount because of their sedative virtues.

"Is it, on the contrary, toward perfumed beverages, toward liquors with penetrating aromas, that your preferences turn? You have a choice between the flowers of tea, of the orange—so precious in insomnia and nervous crises—of anise, of all the medicinal flowers that our grandmothers know how to use—the buds of the agave that serve to make pulque, the Mexican cognac, etc.

"Truly, I tell you, dear anonymous and unknown madame, flowers occupy a larger place in our European food system than you seem to suppose.

"Possibly they will take a still larger place in future, since about thirty years ago certain English botanists conceived the idea of encouraging among vegetarians a program of so-called 'anthophagy' (Greek *anthos*, flower, and *phagein*, to eat).

"These innovators, whose plans unfortunately did not mature, brought forward many good reasons in favor of this regimen, so eminently 'poetic,' and to attest its superiority over the omnivorous diet to which unthinking humanity has accustomed itself through so many centuries.

"However this may be, it is not a question at all of an unheard-of application of botany to the culinary art. Anthophagy—not to be confused with anthropophagy—is as old as the human race. It has only a single chance for revival; the revelation of new edible flowers to be added to the collection already known to us.

It is because it could not satisfy this condition, that the English society mentioned above finally failed.

"This is a pity, perhaps. It was a pretty idea."

WHERE OUR BABIES DIE

SEVENTY-EIGHT CHILDREN out of every thousand born in 1923 within the birth-registration area of the United States died during their first year. These are the figures from an infant-mortality report, published by the American Child Health Association, New York City. This report includes statistics from 584 cities of more than 10,000 population within thirty States and the District of Columbia. We read in a press bulletin sent out by the Association:

"The Pacific Coast States, as in 1922, lead in low mortality rates. According to the 1923 report Washington heads the list with a rate of 51 per thousand, while Oregon ranks a close second with 53. Minnesota stands third with an average of 62 and California is fourth with 66.

"Santa Cruz, California, and Winchester, Massachusetts, have the lowest infant-mortality statistics on record, the figure in each case being 26. Among the cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population Spokane, Washington, with a rate of 48, stands first, while in the ten largest cities in the United States, New York City and Cleveland, Ohio, are tied for the best record with an average of 67 deaths per thousand.

"A comparatively small number of infant deaths occur in the largest cities of the country. It is in the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 that the highest rates exist. The following table gives averages of the 584 cities in the birth-registration area, grouped according to size.

Population	Rate
Over 250,000	75.9
100,000—250,000	80.5
50,000—100,000	79.3
25,000—50,000	78.3
10,000—25,000	81.6

"The Association's report has become an annual record designed to interest the entire country in the reduction of infant mortality and the necessity for birth registration. The report is part of the Association's nation-wide program to materially help the cause of child health. Data from the cities in the birth-registration area was secured through the census, while statistics from the death-registration area, also included in the report, were gathered directly from State and local authorities.

"Infant mortality rates for the States within the birth-registration area are as follows:

Standing	State	Infant Mortality Rate	No. of Cities
1	Washington	51	10
2	Oregon	53	4
3	Minnesota	62	11
4	California	66	25
5	Nebraska	67	5
6	New Jersey	71	39
7	New York	71	58
8	Montana	73	6
9	Utah	74	3
10	Ohio	75	50
11	Connecticut	77	28
12	Wisconsin	77	21
13	Kansas	78	17
14	Massachusetts	78	50
15	Indiana	79	31
16	Illinois	85	44
17	Michigan	85	28
18	Maryland	87	5
19	Pennsylvania	87	77
20	Mississippi	88	9
21	Maine	89	9
22	Vermont	90	3
23	Kentucky	90	8
24	District of Columbia	92	1
25	Delaware	99	1
26	Virginia	99	11
27	New Hampshire	101	8
28	Wyoming	102	2
29	North Carolina	110	14
30	South Carolina	117	6

FLEXIBLE WIRE ROAD GUARDS

A FENCE OR WALL that will prevent a motor-car from running over an embankment, but that will incidentally smash it to bits and kill or injure the occupants, is evidently not altogether desirable. The advocates of wire guards assert that all solid fences, made of timber, masonry or heavy cables, are open to this objection. A writer in *The Western Highways Builder* (Los Angeles) reports that a tendency toward the abandonment of wooden rails, cable and stone walls as highway safety guards at curves, bridge approaches and embankments is being shown this year by engineers in many parts of the country. He continues:

"This appears to be in line with a more definite effort to make the country's roads 'fool-proof' as well as safer as regards the danger of unavoidable accidents. Highway guardrailing has for a long time been one of the most difficult problems that confronts the highway engineer. Some competent authorities estimate that as high as 40 per cent. of highway accidents result from cars leaving the road at turns or skidding over embankments.

"Considerable effort has been expended to make guard-rails stronger. Heavy plank has been used. Cable is now specified in some States, while some engineers have preferred stone walls. But altho these materials may keep the car on the road, there is small chance for the driver or car if the machine is going fast. Rigid materials that bring the car up short either give way under broken posts or often seriously injure both occupants and car in the crash.

"A revision of guard-rail ideas, tending to do away with these evils as well as flimsy wooden railing that serves mostly as a warning, was brought about recently when one of the leading steel and wire manufacturing concerns of the country produced a rather unusual type of guard which is composed of a white ribbon two feet wide of heavy linked wire, designed to give both strength and elasticity. Engineers who have tested it found that it would withstand the blow of an average-sized car going 35 miles an hour and at the same time stop the machine 'bumper' fashion; that is, it stretches under impact, avoiding a non-resisting and destructive blow.

"Elasticity of the fabric under impact produces a recoil, giving an effect much like that of a man hitting a life-net. The links in the fabric are 1½ inch by 1½ inch.



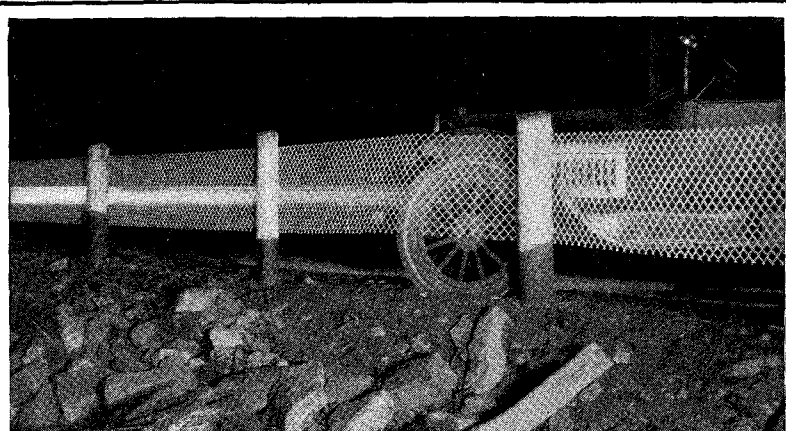
A FOOL-PROOF CURVE

On a Nevada highway equipped with a flexible fence at points of danger.

"Many States previously specifying wooden rails, cables and stone walls as standard, have written the new guard into their specifications, and it is acceptable to the Bureau of Public Roads, the latter allowing its use on Federal aid roads. Several installations over the country have been tested in practical use. One installation near Illiopolis, Illinois, on State Road No. 10 east of Springfield, was hit smashing blows twelve times in a

few weeks. There were no casualties, and the guard was not knocked out of place. A wooden railing which was replaced by the new device was smashed 61 times in the year previous, according to highway police records.

"The State of North Carolina wrote the new guard into its State specifications as an alternate to wood and cable rails, following an interesting test conducted at the American Road Builders' show at Greensboro, N. C., recently. The Greensboro



Illustrations with this article by courtesy of *The Western Highways Builder* (Los Angeles)

WHEN A SKIDDING CAR HITS A FLEXIBLE FENCE

The latter stretches and the car is not smashed.

Daily News described the test, wherein a heavy truck was used to ram the guard, as follows:

"The experiment was interesting and a big crowd swarmed around with the ever-present movie-men getting into action on all sides. Mr. Page picked out a hardy old three or five-ton truck, and ordered the driver to back off and then tear into the fence. The crowd was on edge with interest. The truck was aimed to hit the guard a glancing blow. It came forward with a rush, plunged into the wire, and came to a standstill with a grinding crash. The wheel of the truck struck a post head-on and tore it out of the ground; the truck then smashed into the wire without seriously hurting the wire."

NO MORE COPPER: NO MORE ELECTRICITY?—"The age of electricity and of copper will be short," asserted Ira B. Joralemon recently in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California. At the intense rate of production that must come, he says that the copper supply of the world will last hardly a score of years. Our civilization, based on electrical power, he believes, will dwindle and die. The editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York) thinks this is drawing it a little too fine. He writes:

"We are rather surprized that a geologist of Mr. Joralemon's standing can not use his imagination a little more than this, but no doubt he was painting the picture as black as possible so that copper-miners would wake up to the fact that they are rapidly wasting a valuable natural resource with little or no profit to themselves. Known deposits of copper ores of a present commercial grade are limited, as Mr. Joralemon says, and it might be possible that in twenty years electrical requirements will have milked most of them dry. But metallurgical methods will advance; likewise prices, we hope; so that it will pay to mine lower grade deposits of which there is a tremendous tonnage available, and also deeper deposits such as our friends in Michigan have. And we can hardly believe that all the copper resources of the world are known. Twenty years ago, for example, who would have classed such deposits as those at Chuquicamata and Bingham Canyon as important factors, even with the price of copper somewhat higher than it is now? As to the electrical industry, we can hardly believe that all our electricity will go back into the clouds where Franklin found it, just because copper is scarce. Maybe copper won't be required at all for transmission purposes; we may just use the ether."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

UNCOVERED POMPS OF ROMAN LIFE

THE OLD ROMAN WORLD is coming to light again in widely scattered parts of its ancient empire. Every year Pompeii reveals new hidden wonders. But rivals greater and less than this famous buried city are being found in places all the way from Britain to the Libyan Desert in northern Africa. Recent discoveries in the desert sands of the ancient Roman city of Leptis Magna lead Dr. Bruno Roselli,

excavated, a museum, with a curator's house, was erected beside the remains. Chedworth is only one of the many Roman excavations which are adding to our knowledge of the Romans in Britain."

Two hundred Arab prisoners of war are being employed by the Italian Government, under the direction of Professor Renato Bartoccini of the Department of Fine Arts, to remove the sand from the buried Libyan city, where "already amazingly beautiful statuary of the highest Roman type has been unearthed, together with palaces, basilicas, baths and the ruins of a Roman harbor—the first of the sort ever to have been discovered intact." The *New York Times* has interviewed Dr. Roselli on his return from Tripoli, after inspecting the excavations. He said:

"Leptis Magna was four or five miles from the sea, near the present Tripolitan village of Homs, about one hundred miles east of Tripoli. It should not be confused with Leptis Parva, about three hundred miles to the westward of Tripoli. It was the birthplace of the Emperor Septimius Severus, who ruled in Rome in 300 A. D. His palace has been uncovered within the last few weeks. Chiseled deep in a huge block of granite, supported by columns, at the main entrance, are the words, 'Imperator Cæsar Augustus Lucius Septimius.'"

From four to fifteen yards of desert sand cover the city, which once boasted from 100,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, and extended from two miles in one direction to about a mile and three-quarters in another. Of course the weight of the sand has crushed many of the buildings, and some of the recovered works of art are broken. Yet the treasure trove is expected to be as fine as anything of the kind preserved in

the Louvre or elsewhere. Dr. Roselli continues:

"Leptis Magna had begun to decline before Rome finally fell in 476 A. D. After that it soon became a dead city. The inhabitants died or wandered away. The trees with which it was once surrounded were cut down and there was nothing left to prevent the encroachment of the desert, and the sand began gradually to sift in. There were earthquakes at some undetermined period, and they did some damage to the walls.

"About 800 A. D. the Arabs came. Unlike the barbarian hordes that swept over Italy, they did not destroy nor did they occupy the ruins. The place had been contaminated for them by the fact that Christian dogs once had lived there. The Arabs took forty huge stone columns, but that was all. These columns were transported eighty miles to the westward across the desert and were used in building the Mosque of Tagiura, which is still standing.

"The existence of the buried city was first discovered by a French archeologist about eighty years ago. He came upon the tops of columns protruding above the desert. Turkey ruled Tripoli at that time. The interior of the country is the wildest part of North Africa, and things there are as they were centuries ago. Nothing in the way of excavating was possible until Italy took over the country in 1911 and 1912.



A DINING-ROOM FLOOR OF ROMAN DAYS

Of tessellated marble in an excavated villa at Chedworth, now a national monument.

professor of Italian at Vassar College, to believe that here will be revealed a far greater wonder than Pompeii itself. On the other hand, England is bringing to the surface every possible vestige of the Roman occupation. There even The Strand in the heart of London is yielding up a Roman bath that has been covered by the debris of ages. The *London Graphic* shows some remarkable photographs of the Roman villa at Chedworth, discovered in 1864, but recently ceded to the National Trust by Lord Eldon, on whose property it stands, and by whom it has hitherto been preserved. Here are works that no American dollars could hope to acquire for our eagerly absorbent land. In the *Graphic's* brief description, we read that—

"In this, one of the most wonderful relics of the Roman occupation, there had been in all something like a score of apartments, occupying three sides of a square and divided, apparently, into two portions, one for the owner and his family, the other for the retainers, and commanding a beautiful view of the Colne Valley. Several of the rooms had tessellated floors of beautiful design and workmanship, as will be seen from the photographs, and it is manifest that the villa was the residence of a personage of considerable importance and wealth. After the site had been

"Then, before scarcely anything was done, the World War came. Italy could not conduct both military operations in the Tripolitan hinterland and also actively join the Allies. She chose the latter alternative and withdrew her military forces in Tripoli to the coast, holding five cities with her armed forces. It was not until 1920 that she began to nibble again at Tripoli, and then it was possible to begin work at Leptis Magna.

"When the city was in its prime it was the center of a large and prosperous agricultural region which was the granary of Rome. Professor Bartocchini has been at work there for the last eight months. No road leads over the hundred miles of desert which separate Leptis Magna from Tripoli, but one is being constructed now."

One of the most important finds thus far is a statue of Esculapius, the founder of medicine. So far the head has been missing, but it is believed to be concealed somewhere in the sand near by. Further:

"All of the buildings and statues unearthed are of a pronounced Roman type, with a touch of the Oriental and Egyptian. Some of the decorative work is remarkable. Four weeks ago a magnificent head was found in perfect condition. Columns nine meters high have been uncovered. Nothing like them has been found in any Roman ruins. Imposing and unspoiled palaces already have been exposed by the digging, with spacious courtyards still paved with the flagstones of Roman days.

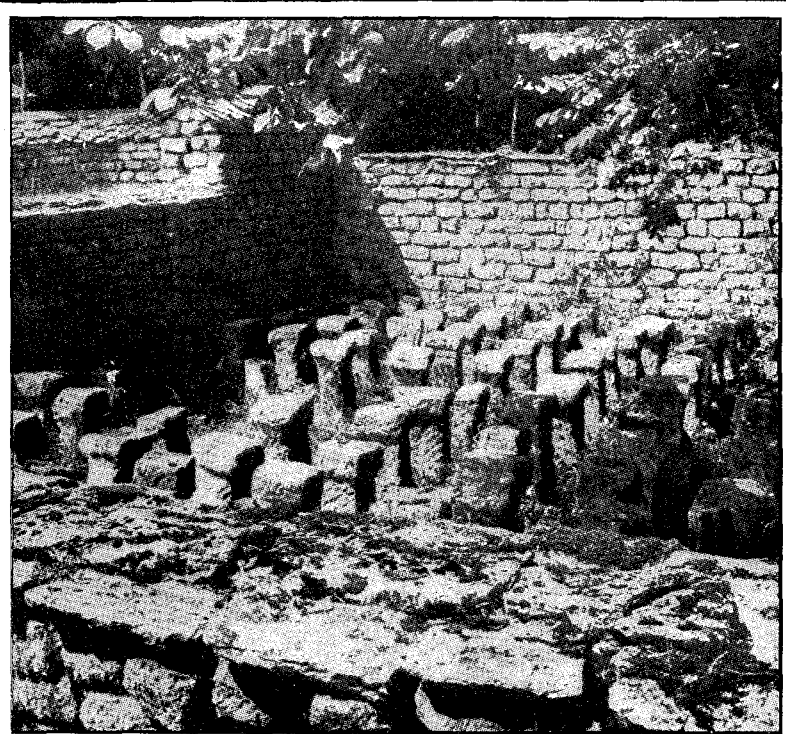
"On what was once an arm of the sea is the only Roman harbor ever found intact. The quays and steps leading down to the water are in almost perfect condition. Galleys must once have been moored there to transport grain to the Imperial City. Archeologists have hitherto been puzzled as to the exact method adopted by the Romans in building their harbors. Even the warehouses which held the grain are still standing. No buried city has ever yielded anything like it.

"Pompeii, when it was dug from beneath the ashes of Vesuvius, gave an almost perfect picture of how the Romans lived, of their kitchen utensils and of minute details of their homes. Leptis Magna will be of equal importance, but it has far more imposing structures and probably more valuable works of art than any found in Pompeii. The fact that it was the birthplace of the Emperor Septimius Severus gave it an added importance and dignity and it had a splendor of which Pompeii could never boast."

THE COVER—The portrait reproduced on the front cover is by the famous Italian painter, Sebastiano Del Piombo, a contemporary of Michelangelo, and one of the most famous portraitists of the High Renaissance. This picture hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; and in this respect gives this museum a standing with the Naples Museum, which holds the portrait of Pope Clement VII, with the Doria Palace in Rome, containing the portrait of Doge Andrea Doria, and with the Hermitage of Leningrad, which at least at one time held the portrait of Cardinal Pole, all by the same artist. Sebastiano Del Piombo was born about 1485, probably in Venice, for here he was educated in art under the instruction of Bellini, and here also fell under the influence of Giorgione. In 1509 he took up his residence in Rome, and a little later began a lifelong friendship with Michelangelo, imitating that master's vigor in design and adding to it the Venetian opulence of color. Quoting the "New International Encyclopedia": "Under Michelangelo's influence Sebastiano lost the Venetian breadth of handling; his paintings, becoming smooth in character and heavy in chiaroscuro, seem forced and theatrical. He devoted much time to adapting oil painting to fresco, and endeavored in vain to induce Michelangelo to adopt his experiments in the Sistine Chapel. His paintings on slate, like the 'Holy Family' at Naples, and on stone, like the 'Ecce Homo' at Madrid and that at St. Petersburg, are very interesting."

RADICAL UNIONISM AMONG FRENCH SCHOOL-TEACHERS

SYNDICALIST UNIONS AMONG SCHOOL-TEACHERS in France have a membership of 13,000, and tho this number is a minority of the teaching body, yet they are powerful enough to lead the rest intellectually as well as politically. These statements are made in *The Saturday Review* (London), by Ernest Dimnet, a French abbé, who has long been



HOW THE ROMANS BUILT FOUNDATIONS
Rows of short stone pillars with flattened heads are uncovered in the remains of the Roman villa at Chedworth, England.

a contributor to this English weekly. Taken in contrast with the reforms inaugurated by Signor Mussolini in the elementary teaching in Italy—which do not "differ materially from the simple spirit of the education of yore"—it is impressive to see how far France has moved from the day when the curate's clerk was the village schoolmaster whose duty was "less to educate his neighbor's children than to make good Christians of them, without leaving them too unequal to the requirements of their day." Abbé Dimnet traces the progress of elementary education in France from this simple conception to the radical purposes it flaunts to-day:

"While the *curé* or his *magister* were planting in the minds of French children the notion, to-day almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon, that a man's will is superior to his intellect, Diderot and the encyclopedists were sowing broadcast the contradictory idea: a correct view of the world was what mattered, and anybody who secured it was sure to be as moral as he was enlightened. No notion, however daring in appearance, could conflict with real morality, and conversely no amount of good living was really conducive to the progress of mankind if it were mere tradition or the dictate of a Church. The whole spirit and even the doctrines summed up in the word *laïcité* were not only germinating but condensed and ready for quick evolution in numberless pages of the '*Encyclopédie*.'"

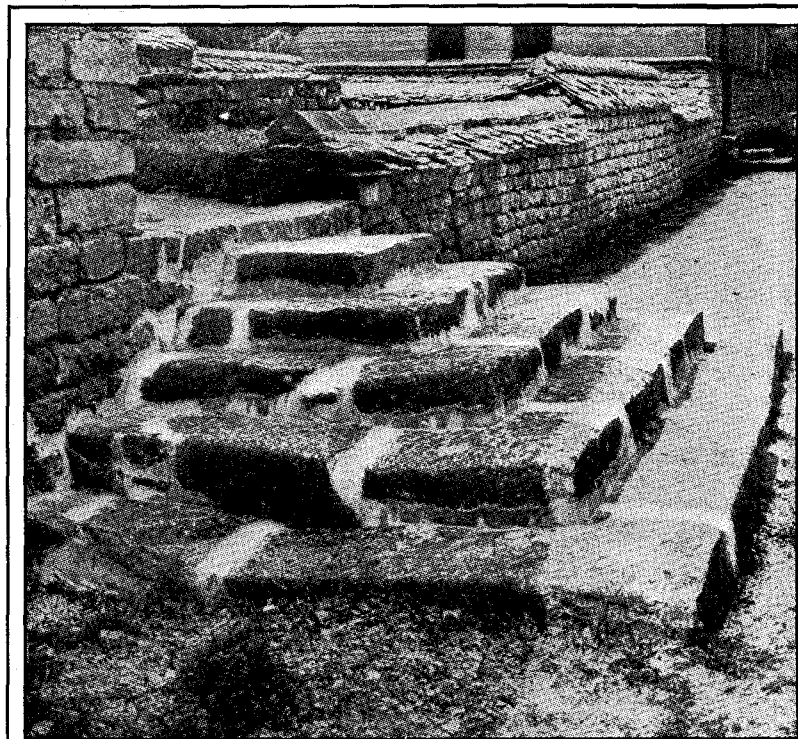
"In fact there was no surprise, only misgiving, when toward 1860 the Alsatian Jean Macé—whose centenary will soon give M. Herriot a chance to see how his own views are appreciated in the recovered provinces—started a movement in favor of the separation of the school and the Church. His contention was identically the same as that supported to-day by the Socialist or Radical minority in Alsace and Lorraine, viz., let the priest teach religion in his church, and let the teacher take charge of the remaining curriculum in his school. Nothing sounds so sensible

as this brief program, and as it also sounds liberal it is not surprising that it should have attracted the millions of adherents which Macé's *Ligue de l'Enseignement* numbered before he died.

"Yet *laïcité* has turned out to be different from what secularism purports to be in other countries. Diderot, who, contrary to Voltaire and more logically than Voltaire, regarded the existence of God as the most dangerous fable invented to sow discord among mankind, no doubt hoped that the 'progress of light' would kill religion, and the champions of *laïcité* immediately assumed that

have recently made some further steps toward their accepted goal:

"Early in August numerous representatives from this ultra-Radical section joined an international convention at Brussels in which they stated their desire to substitute the teaching of the history of mankind for that of the national history. This motion, the effects of which could not help being visible in the very comments which it elicited, was in line with a campaign started a few years ago to make sociology the center of the teaching in the training colleges. The Radicals who insist on this do so, not so much because sociology has become with Durkheim and Bouglé the essential part of modern philosophy, but because the history of the caveman seems to give the lie to the Bible, while the history of the latest industrial developments seems to favor their own political system and its immediate consequences. The Poincaré Cabinet, especially the Minister of Education, M. Bérard, opposed these tendencies to the extent of dismissing their highest representative, M. Lapie. What will the Herriot administration do? It is not easy to champion Radicalism in politics while trying to discourage it in education."



ENTRANCE STEPS TO THE ROMAN VILLA

At Chedworth on the estate of Lord Eldon, who has ceded this memorial of the Roman occupation to the British Government.

their godless syllabus would inevitably show its superiority over the other.

"They did not say as much from the first. Jules Ferry, Jules Simon, and Paul Bert, who in 1880 passed the famous *lois laïques*, actually said the contrary. They were theists and wanted the existence of God and of the soul and the certainty of immortality to be part of a moral teaching they never thought of banishing from the schools. All they wanted was what they called a limitation of the teaching to 'neutral' or universally accepted beliefs. But in a short time it appeared that to a number of the teachers hastily hatched in the training colleges for the new purpose, the existence of God was not a neutral belief. These men adopted toward it the somewhat disdainful attitude which M. Herriot, Liberal tho he is, can not help showing every time he refers to Christianity. Their toleration was not the respect for 'another man's truth,' which skeptics like Renan or Jules Lemaitre took pride in showing, but the rather impatient if politely veiled superiority which a man sure of his own truth will feel for the other man's error. The whole development of the secular teaching in France has been vitiated by this initial difference in the interpretation of the word 'neutrality.'

"It would be too long to follow it from the days when it was publicly stated that any mention of God in the school was an attempt to influence the child in a direction contrary to neutrality, and when La Fontaine's oft-quoted lines:

Petit poisson deviendra grand
Si Dieu lui prête vie

were edited as:

Petit poisson deviendra grand
Si l'on lui prête vie

but one word on the present state of the teaching body in France will show how far the successors of the *magister* have gone away from him."

The 13,000 radical school-teachers mentioned by the writer

WHO WRITES FOR BOYS?

WALTER SCOTT A BORE! An English writer dares to say it, and to bolster up his opinion by the confirmatory verdict of a small boy. Perhaps the shock of the discovery led him to look about to see what a boy could read if he found Scott a bore. One thing discovered was that "new" writers do not interest boys—at least in England. The inquiry might be pursued here. Over there, says William Pollock in the *London Daily Mail*, "those who essay to write for boys to-day can not, seemingly, compete with their predecessors of thirty, forty, and fifty years ago." He is even more sweeping:

"The writing of books for boys seems to have died out. I know quite well that thousands of boys' stories are turned out every year, but they are not stories that all boys get to know about and want to read. The great books for our boys are the books that were great when we were boys. Publishers will no doubt rise up in indignant mass and protest against this statement. They will quote authors and they will quote sales. I shall remain unmoved. I shall ask for the name of the modern Jules Verne, the successor to G. A. Henty, the equal of Talbot Baines Reed.

"I have been looking through my small boy's bookshelves, which have not, I beg to state, been wholly supplied or influenced by me. A score of people have contributed to them, and these are some of the books the shelves contain: Stevenson's 'Black Arrow,' 'Treasure Island,' and 'Kidnapped'; Dickens's 'Pickwick Papers,' 'David Copperfield,' 'Bleak House,' 'Barnaby Rudge,' and 'Nicholas Nickleby'; Mark Twain's 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Tom Sawyer'; 'Robinson Crusoe,' Anstey's 'Vice Versa,' 'Verdant Green,' 'Alice in Wonderland,' all the fairy-stories that most of us read, and a couple of Kipling's (the nearest approach to modernity, with the exception of two books by Kenneth Grahame, of whom, I confess, I know nothing).

"The point is that practically every book my boy has read for pleasure in his ten years, I read also in my day—and many of them my father read, too, when he was a boy. The race of George Manville Fenn, Mayne Reid, R. M. Ballantyne, Charles Kingsley, and the earlier Max Pemberton (you remember his 'Iron Pirate'?) seems to have died out. Mr. P. G. Wodehouse wrote one or two good boys' stories, and Mr. Percy F. Westerman is prolific, but it would never do to pretend that they rank with the men who were writing for boys when most of the fathers of to-day were boys.

"A few days ago my own boy asked me to suggest a new book which he might read next. I suggested an old one: 'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.' I might alternatively have suggested 'My Friend Smith' or 'The Adventures of a Three-Guinea Watch' by that absorbing and untouched author of school stories, Talbot Baines Reed, or 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.'"

OUR SKYSCRAPERS ARE SPLENDID, BUT—

THE TERROR OF SKYSCRAPERS for London has brought out one of the most glowing tributes ever paid to them as they form the New York scene. But the writer hopes in all conscience that they will be kept here and not be thrust upon a city like London, for example, which has ample space to expand laterally and no need to shoot up vertically. Mr. J. A. Spender is the perturbed Britisher who hears that Mr. Topham Forrest, architect of the London County Council, will visit us to "see how the thing is done" here, and may return to London with a few skyscraper ideas in his pocket. So Mr. Spender unfolds his fears to the readers of *The Westminster Gazette* (London), using them as a warning to London, but a paean of praise to New York. He can not, he says, imagine any man of common sense thinking it possible, even if it were desirable, to reproduce the skyscrapers for London. In New York the physical conditions of limited ground space give them "a certain appropriateness which extenuates the esthetic judgment." "The vision of them, far away on the approach by sea," adds Mr. Spender, "is an unforgettable thing which one stores in one's memory with the first view of Venice." But

"Their beauty is a collective thing—the impression of an immense mass blended into the image of a fantastic cliff falling sheer to the water's edge. Seen separately, or in smaller numbers in cities where there is no necessity for them, they are frankly ugly, and obviously out of scale with the buildings surrounding them. To their architects—if architects are employed in constructing them—they must be a hopeless problem, and for two reasons. First that, their object being to save space, it is impossible to provide them with a base broad enough to carry their mass in a manner agreeable to the eye, and second, that their internal structure requires them to be pierced with innumerable lights for rooms of normal size. One is always seeing paragraphs in American newspapers adjuring architects of genius to get busy on a really great design for one of these monsters. But to have a fair chance the genius would have to be allotted unlimited ground space and permitted to plan his building as a residence for giants, with rooms of gigantesque dimensions. Only so could he preserve the proportions which the eye looks for in architecture, and fit his building with windows suitable to its size instead of having to pierce it with innumerable little holes.

"But those details become unimportant when one sees the great New York *massif* in its most becoming light, which is toward evening from the East Side. To me the most fascinating spot in New York is the middle of Brooklyn Bridge. Since no one ever walks in America when he can ride, the traffic across this bridge is carried entirely in the street-cars and motors which run on the roadways to right and left, and you may have the broad open space between, which is left for the foot-passenger, almost entirely to yourself at almost any hour of the day or night. Nowhere else in the heart of a great city can there be such a

solitude, and from here toward sunset you get an incomparable view of the *massif*. Its outline is magnificent, and has all the quality of one of nature's great accidental designs. The color takes on the peculiar glow that is characteristic of New York, and the cavernous recessing gives it depth and mystery. Then as darkness comes on the innumerable windows, which are tiresome in daylight, begin to play their part in the loveliest scheme of illumination. One sees them as sudden arabesques on the side of

the dark cliff or as strings of light hung in air. They come and go as the inhabitants of the hive switch on or switch off their lights, keeping the whole surface alive and moving. You may watch it by the hour without tiring.

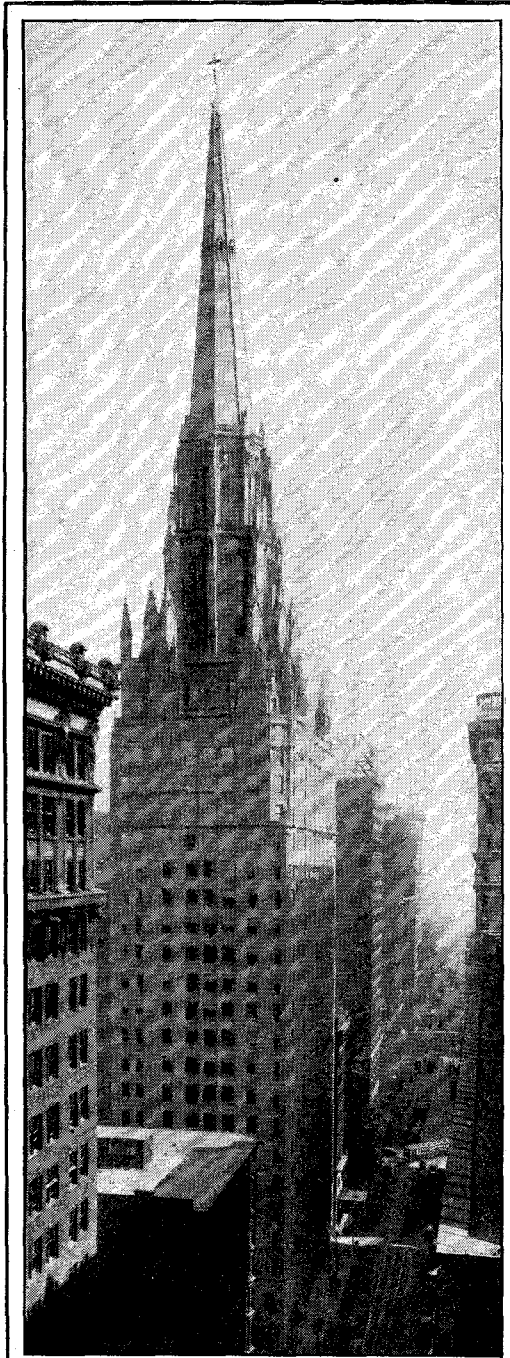
"There is a different and cruder effect in Broadway after dark, when immense advertisements of colored lights blaze out at you, and plunge back into darkness from incredible heights and make an enormous and incessant pantomime, of which Piccadilly-circus is only a twinkling imitation. As a screen for these displays the skyscraper is incomparable."

In spite of seeing behind the skyscraper what he calls "the American temperament," Mr. Spender thinks "the Americans themselves have made a mistake in transferring it to other cities where the conditions do not require it." Mr. Spender finds other things than the skyscraper which he believes worthy of engaging Mr. Forrest's attention:

"There are considerable stretches of Fifth Avenue, for example, where the buildings are of moderate size, and their spacing and proportion to the width of the roadway are very near perfection. Many of them are of interesting and ingenious design, and the best have a fine severity which is a relief after the teasing ornament of so many European buildings. Nowhere else could one see so well what may be done with buildings of from twelve to fourteen stories, provided the roadway is in proportion to their height.

"I hope Mr. Topham Forrest will not confine himself to New York. Let him go at least to Washington, where there is the best modern classical architecture in all the world as well as an extremely interesting development of the domestic types. I spent two months in Washington not so long ago and found it an unending pleasure just to walk about the avenues and look at the new houses. The general character of them is Georgian, and everywhere one seems to see the influence of the brothers Adam, but there is something characteristically American and original in the result. There is no

positively new architecture possible anywhere. All the dominant forms have been exhausted. But the opportunities for skill and originality in fitting buildings to sites, determining their proportions, harmonizing design to usefulness, and getting ornament out of design are inexhaustible and still make architecture a unique expression of character. American architecture at its best gives the sense of a character that is both refined and energetic. Also at times gravely emotional, as one sees on looking at the Lincoln Monument or the new Arlington War Memorial. All this one feels at Washington, and there also is one of the noblest works of art in the world, the incomparable statue of 'Grief,' by St. Gaudens, which must be forever one of the glories of American art."



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CHICAGO FOLLOWS NEW YORK

In skyscrapers, and beats her on a church of that type. Here is the Methodist Episcopal Temple in the heart of Chicago's loop.

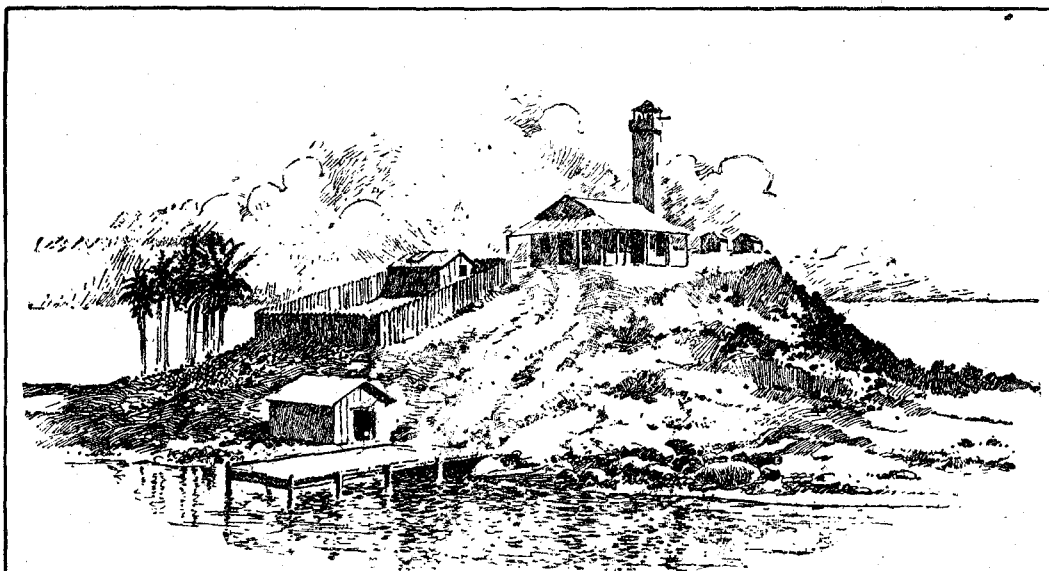
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EXTINGUISHING AN ISLAND HELL

DEVIL'S ISLAND, the last of the "living hells," is to be given up by the French Government as a penal colony if the plans of Premier Herriot are carried through, and the prisoners now there are to be taken back to France to be incarcerated in some great central prison especially constructed for the purpose. Thus the old cruelties give way before the advance of enlightened public opinion, our press remarks, and the notorious colony will soon be numbered with the slave galleys of Rome, the prison ships of England, and the penal colony

crime punishment. It is interesting to know, as Walter Littlefield tells us in the *New York Times*, that Premier Herriot aims a blow at a system that has existed throughout the world for centuries. Siberia, Sakhalin and Australia are outstanding names in the list of penal settlements, while the State of Georgia began its existence as a colony of insolvent debtors, under the leadership of James Edward Oglethorpe, a large figure in American history. The Government of India, we are told, still maintains a large colony of convicts, many of them murderers, on the

Andaman Islands, but here the prisoners live, marry and die under few restrictions. Altho the system of banishment was adopted as a "humane measure," in view of the fact that imprisonment at home usually meant torture and death, it did not prove to be a means of regeneration, and England years ago took the step now contemplated by France. The island has perpetuated an anachronism unworthy of France, remarks the *Baltimore Sun*, adding that "its vice has been concentrated and its practises evil." Relief of a system that died many years ago in English-speaking countries, observes the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "this horrible incongruity of civilization has lived to mock the



A drawing from the *New York Times*

A "HORRIBLE INCONGRUITY OF CIVILIZATION"

An artist's view of Devil's Island, the notorious French penal colony, showing Dreyfus's hut, with the surrounding stockade, the quarters of his guards and the watch-tower, from which protrudes a Hotchkiss gun. Premier Herriot plans to abolish the island prison and move all the prisoners back to France.

at Botany Bay. It was nearly thirty years ago that Devil's Island, one of the lonely little islets off the coast of French Guiana, came into unwonted notoriety by the imprisonment there of the fraudulently convicted Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the French Army, whose case aroused the whole world and in whose defense Emile Zola and others poured out gallons of ink until the Jewish Army officer was released, reinstated and restored to honor.

Altho this, the last penal colony of France, has been called the Ile du Diable ever since the imprisonment there of Captain, now General Dreyfus, this, we are told, is not literally correct. The penal colony is on the Island of Cayenne, situated some thirty miles to the southeast. The Ile du Diable is only one of three small islands known as the Iles du Salut. It is the farthest north and seaward. To the south in sequence are Ile Royale and Ile Joseph. All three are administered from the Ile Royale, where there are workshops for convicts. Until Dreyfus came the Ile du Diable had been used as a leper settlement. After he left, it was completely abandoned. With that abandonment came, however, its identification with the entire penal colony. Since then the sixteen-square-mile bit of torrid rock has been mentioned only in the reports of successive deputorial commissions, inspired by the treatment of Dreyfus. Recently, however, *Le Petit Parisien* has interested itself in a movement to abolish the island prison, and Premier Herriot, we are told, is persuaded that humanity will be served by wiping out this anachronism in

efforts of penologists the world over." An interesting bit of history and a lesson drawn therefrom are laid before us by the *Philadelphia paper*:

"The American colonies once were made the destination of hundreds of criminals. In fact, one of the first recorded 'transportation' orders was that of James I in 1619, directing that 'a hundred dissolute persons' be sent to Virginia. In Elizabeth's reign a vagrancy act provided for transportation 'beyond the seas,' and it was the natural evolution of the practise of banishment to exile which is deep-rooted in the history of the most ancient peoples. Convicts were sent to the American colonies and condemned to years of 'bondage' or virtual slavery until our Declaration of Independence ended the jurisdiction of England over the colonies here.

"A few years later the tide of convict transportation was directed to the Australian settlements, which were notorious for nearly one hundred years, a fact which Australians are willing the world should forget. Botany Bay, Van Dieman's Land, the Tasman peninsula, Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, Port Arthur, with their colonies of convicts and guards, really were the foundation of the development of the Antipodes. South Africa resisted such colonization and the appearance of a convict ship at the Cape of Good Hope almost caused a riot among the honest settlers who wanted none of the free labor. It was not until the days of our Civil War that the practise of convict transportation was entirely abolished in England.

"Spain and other European countries maintained convict settlements abroad. Always they were attended by abuse and failed in their plan of punishment or reform. The French did not put transportation in effect on a large scale until about 1850,

when it was being abolished by England. From that time on, however, thousands of convicts of all kinds were sent to Guiana. They died like flies, and the original intention of using these persons as the nucleus of an important French colony soon was realized to be a failure. To-day there are probably not 60,000 whites in the whole colony—mostly prisoners, liberated convicts or their descendants. The world will be rid of one more living hell if M. Herriot is successful in abolishing the whole system."

The trend, says the Indianapolis *Star*, has been noticeable in practically every civilized country, not only in the elimination of unhealthy and desolate sites, but also in terminating the cruelties formerly practised. It has not been so many years since prison conditions in parts of the United States were a disgrace because of the cruelty with which the inmates were treated, especially if they proved refractory, we are told. Now, however, "conditions have reached almost the other extreme, where coddling of prisoners has almost supplanted the idea of punishment." The New York *World* thinks that there are still prisons in the United States which as living hells rival Devil's Island. But it believes that they will be fewer when the purpose of crime penalties is better understood. The *World* sets forth its own idea on the subject:

"That purpose should not be punishment. Vengeance benefits no one. The ends to be kept in view are the safety of society, as secured by deterrent penalties, and the reformation of the criminal, as sought in educative confinement and by indeterminate sentence and parole. To those who denounce 'pink-tea prisons,' the two claims may seem to conflict. There is really no conflict. No dangerous outlaw goes to jail for an easy life.

"American society should know fairly well by now what to do with ordinary criminals; it does not know what to do with murderers. Within ten years five American States that had abolished the death penalty have restored it. But in the larger States the tide runs against it. To be deterrent, punishment must be prompt and certain, and promptness and certainty are forbidden by public opinion in the case of a punishment which can not be canceled in case of a blunder.

"Clarence Darrow, counsel for Leopold and Loeb, is renewing his fight to abolish the death penalty in Illinois. To be logical he should do so. To be successful he should convince the people that his recent clients will not soon be released, like Thaw, by the power of wealth. If their youth saved them, as Judge Caverly said, why should it not in the same State save Bernard Grant, aged nineteen, doomed to die for murder, whose relatives are not wealthy?

"Prove that the milder penalty will be prompt, certain and deterrent, that it will actually protect society, and penologists, like Warden Lawes of Sing Sing, who have lost their faith in halter and electric chair, may feel that their goal is near."

Other papers agree that the notorious island prison is outlawed under a new moral régime, and the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* looks upon its abolition as "a marker in the passing of the whole satanic archipelago." As this paper briefly muses on the changes of time:

"Milord's dungeon was one of them. It rose in the sea of serfdom, off the coast of feudalism, and it was a weary place. In it men paid for freedom of thought too freely expressed; for rebellion against things as they were; for assertion, mayhap, that a man should be allowed that which he earns. Or, perhaps, for daring to defend the sanctity of his home against the whim of his lord and master.

"The Tower was another of these islands, rising off the mainland of English liberty. To it went men who doubted the divine right of kings. It had its replica in that other isle of ill-fame, the Bastille, that flourished greatly until St. Antoine rolled down upon it and it became a thing of warning rather than an institution.

"Taxation without representation was another island in the group. It, too, passed to the boom of guns.

"The Bridge of Sighs, the Venetian torture chambers, the Southern slave cabins and auction block; all these islands were in that dark archipelago of draggled human thought. One after another they have disappeared under the sea of time, beaten away by waves of knowledge and reason.

"Such islands of delusion are incompatible with the doctrines of human rights. Most of them have disappeared; not all. Herriot is a wise man. The world needs more like him."

NEW YORK'S DANCE-HALLS

PAYING THE PIPER IN NEW YORK costs a deal more than mere money, according to a recently published report, for of the millions who dance every night in the public halls many pay part of the price with virtue. But it is not so much the fault of the dance-halls, we are told, as of conditions arising out of congestion and limited opportunity. People must play, and the dance-hall offers a universal pastime. Moreover, some of the evils found in the public dancing-places may be found also in the homes of the so-called "better classes." The hip flask is not more common in the public amusement places, we are told, than it is in private homes, and dancing may be equally as sensual on Fifth Avenue as over on Second or Third. Tho the report concerns itself with conditions in New York, they are by no means limited to that metropolis, for writers tell us that the evils are as characteristic of other large cities as of New York. The report, prepared by Miss Maria Ward Lambin and published under the auspices of the Advisory Dance Hall Committee of the Women's City Club and the City Recreation Committee, of which Mrs. Henry Moskowitz is chairman, receives wide circulation. Of the total of \$5,000,000 paid in cash by the habitués of the dance-halls, \$3,524,658, we are told, goes for admissions and for fees exacted from men in many places for each appearance on the dance floor. The indirect revenues from coat checking, refreshments and dancing at special rates with the "hostesses" make up the rest. The report emphasizes the commercial side of dancing in order to give an adequate idea of the size of the dance industry carried on in the 768 licensed dance-halls in New York. In Manhattan, the borough thoroughly investigated, there are 238 licensed dance-halls, and the aggregate total of attendance per year is placed at 6,113,604.

Much immorality and drinking is detailed in the report, and the circulation of the hip flask and bottle in many places is described as extremely rapid. A few places are said to be frequented by drug peddlers, crooks, and others of immoral character. In some cases the dancing on the floor is said to be shocking and the behavior in the galleries worse. But the report is not entirely condemnatory. The management of some places is commended, and in summing up Miss Lambin writes:

"Much objection has been raised to certain features of the dance-halls, such as the sensual dancing, drinking, the ease with which promiscuous acquaintances can be made. But in justice to the dance-hall, it must be noted that these are characteristics common to all classes of society. They can be no more easily observed in a large dance-hall than in upper-class homes and hotels, but they are present in both places. Since this is so, it would seem that the dance-hall is not in itself the cause, but rather an effect of conditions operating throughout our society."

But for the so-called "closed dance-hall," Miss Lambin finds no excuse, and recommends that it be abolished. In the "closed dance-hall," she writes, commercialization has been carried to the extreme.

"Girls are hired on a commission basis to dance with the men patrons. As a rule, no other women are admitted, or, at least, they are not welcome. The dance-floor is partitioned off, and access to it is possible only through one or more gateways. Admission charges include six or eight dances. Thereafter, each dance must be paid for at the rate of ten cents, or, in some instances, two for twenty-five cents. Dances are short, averaging from forty to sixty seconds and intermissions are from thirty to sixty seconds in length. Usually only one orchestra is employed and the music is not up to the quality of that of the dance palaces. Both patrons and the young women dance partners are exploited.

"Patrons must spend two or three dollars for any reasonable number of dances, and it is not unusual for them to spend as much as five or six dollars in an evening. The girls are paid four cents a dance, or five if they are on duty both Saturday and Sunday nights. In order to make a fair living, say twenty

dollars per week, a girl must dance 400 dances a week or about seventy dances an evening."

The moral atmosphere and the dancing in some of the cabarets are described almost as unfavorably:

"The cabarets hire 'hostesses,' whose duty it is to see that the stranger has a good time. The hostess may do one of two things. She may make it a part of her duty to see that strangers do not meet the 'wrong sort' of people; i.e., confidence men, gamblers, etc., or she may herself introduce such representatives of the underworld to patrons with wealth and position, and the latter may be subsequently fleeced and later blackmailed, the hostess sharing in the rake-off."

A bad reputation is given to certain restaurant cabarets, which are thus described:

"They draw a clientèle from a large social radius. These places are primarily ones in which young people can let down the bars which restrict them in the environments in which they usually move; here they can make indiscriminate love, can smoke cigarets and absorb bootleg. They can collect fraternity pins and telephone numbers. They dote on giving wrong names, when asked. The girls include school girls, college girls, stenographers, secretaries, models, store clerks, and so on down. Among the men are college boys, prep school boys, service men, Annapolis and West Pointers, 'artists,' 'bums,' 'pugs,' and others of that ilk. One occasionally sees what look to be church deacons from up-State in town 'on business.'"

The elimination of the "slow jazz" is recommended, because, comments the report: "This tempo in itself is the cause of most of the sensual and freakish dancing." Part of the blame lies where we might expect a better example. For, we are told, "so long as girls read about petting parties and all-night dances at country clubs and popular hotels and restaurants in the city, and devour stories, photographs and stage representations of the so-called smart people, just so long will the distorted imagination of the less safe-guarded girl lead to vulgarity and dangerous practises."

The conditions described in this report, comments the *New York World*, have not come about through any inordinate desire of American young people to escape home restraints or indulge in unchaperoned diversion. If the New York homes were large enough for parties, we are told, most of this dancing would take place under the parental roof instead of in crowded and unattractive lofts.

"But New York, having jammed itself together for commercial purposes, and having left no room for the essential business of getting acquainted, now solves the problem by putting the business of getting acquainted on a commercial basis.

"Getting acquainted and making love can not be commercialized without losing a good deal of their romantic flavor. A fringe of immorality is constant with every dance-hall. But the dance-hall is no more to blame than the city itself."

A similar idea strikes the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, which avers that the character of the dancing is established by the patrons, not by the management. The desire, in other words, is created outside; the dance-hall merely provides the opportunity for gratification. In looking for the cause of the "gay and giddy" behavior of modern youth, which, it points out, is not limited to dance-halls, but is seen wherever social intercourse is indulged in, the Baltimore paper would point an accusing finger at parents. For the parents, we are told, seem to have abdicated the throne of authority, leaving responsibility for their children's conduct to the children themselves. And, goes on *The Evening Sun*:

"Whether this abdication has been voluntary or forced, the result is the same. The youngsters are left in large part to set their own standards of conduct. And if we were to speculate some more, we would say they do this more as groups than as individuals. Principles of right and wrong grow up in and become associated with certain circles of young people. If a girl's associates are mutually agreed that smoking, drinking, sensual dancing, and petting parties are permissible, they become

her standards of conduct. If her associates frown upon such behavior, she frowns upon it or joins the other group.

"Even so, are the moral standards of the young people of to-day worse than they were a generation ago? We don't know. They are different. That is the only thing about them which is certain. Left to their own devices, they have had to work out these things for themselves, and probably they are doing the best they can. Social conduct is always in a state of evolution, but conditions right now are such, perhaps, as to speed up the processes."

GOD IN THE TEST-TUBE

THE MICROSCOPE AND THE TEST-TUBE do not belie God, but are only further witnesses to faith, says Prof. J. S. Haldane, a British scientist, who by his own reasoning finds that the mechanistic theory of life is untenable, but at the same time is forced to reject certain theological doctrines as unintelligible. And as science willingly lays down worn-out theories, he urges that theology should as voluntarily part with beliefs that, as it seems to him, affront the intelligence. Tho not a churchman, Professor Haldane was asked to read a paper before the Modern Churchmen's Conference in England on the relation between biology and religion, and *The Churchman* (Episcopal) publishes it. To Professor Haldane "scientific investigation is part of the struggle in which spiritual reality manifests itself, and the realization of this brings science, particularly pure science, very near to religion." It is only when science is dogmatic, he goes on, that it assumes an attitude which seems to deny the existence of spiritual reality. But, we are told, there is very little of this dogmatism in the writings of the great men of science, tho "very much in the desiccated science of systematic text-books and popular expositions." Contrary to a popular idea, science, says the biologist, does not advance by the steady process of simple addition, and we have only to look back upon the remnants of discarded theories scattered along the pathway of knowledge, he says, to observe the truth of this statement. All his life, recites Professor Haldane, he has been struggling more or less with scientific dogmatism, and he now adds his voice to the voices of others "who are engaged in struggling with the shackles of theological dogmatism." For, he argues,

"There are very many who, like myself, are kept away from existing churches by dogmas which they can not honestly countenance, and perhaps a still larger number are actively hostile because they regard churches as hotbeds of superstition. If I thought my country could get on equally well without churches, I should not care what was taught in them. But I do not think so. We need to be constantly reminded of that spiritual reality which manifests itself in willing service of every kind and without the perception of which our country would relapse into chaos."

Here is a pungent paragraph which *The Churchman*, a liberal journal, wishes might be hung in the vestibule of every parish church:

"The churches can not afford to be hampered by unintelligible beliefs which are mainly materialistic accretions of Christianity and which greatly weaken its influence on those who are worth influencing. Religion itself stands on grounds which can not be assailed. It has no use for rickety defenses. The story of Jesus and His teaching appeals to all men, and influences them practically because it touches what is deepest and most real in them. There are many, however, who feel forced to conclude that that teaching was based only on emotional illusion; hence adequate philosophical or theological support is needed for it. This support should be based on the widest philosophical and scientific knowledge. Any shirking of the questions involved or cowardly sheltering behind mere traditional authority is fatal. If I know my countrymen, I know that sooner or later they will cease to tolerate such methods. The true function of a church is to help men to see reality as a whole and guide their actions accordingly, thus preventing social chaos, intellectual confusion and artistic decay."

Taste them in Campbell's Tomato Soup

I'll tell the world in accents bold
That Campbell's Soup's nutritious;
But then the half of it's not told—
Oh boy, it's just delicious!



To obtain the very best tomatoes that can be grown. To use only the *good* of each tomato—the pure, rich juices and the delicious tomato “meat.”

To prepare and blend them with all the other ingredients required to make the fine tomato flavor even more tempting and to make the soup even more nourishing and satisfying.

These are the Campbell's ideals in making tomato soup.

We grow and perfect the tomato ourselves—on our own vast farms in the rich “tomato belt” in New Jersey.

We wash each tomato five times in crystal-clear running water. We strain the juice and tomato “meat” to a smooth puree and blend them with golden country butter and season the soup with the skilled touch of the French soup chef.

So you'll say: “Tomatoes never tasted so good before!”

21 kinds

12 cents a can

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

GRANTLAND RICE at his best, says one who ought to know verse of this type. *The Herald Tribune* holds the lien on this author:

THE OLD GRAD AND AUTUMN

BY GRANTLAND RICE

He sees once more youth walking on the field,
Youth on its winning way;
He sees the ghost of what he used to be
Before the years grew gray;
Ghost of himself and at the first hard spill
He knows again the ancient autumn thrill.

Yes, there they are, as we were in our time,
Young, strong and keen and fast;
And they will find as cheers fade down the years
No dreams forever last;
For they will be, when certain years have gone,
Just Old Grads watching others coming on.

Each autumn I can see my ghost again
Come through the golden haze,
To send long spirals crashing down the field
From endless yesterdays;
Where haunting memories come back in flame
To fade before the swift rush of the game.

EDWIN MUIR is a critic whose originality gives us warrant that his poetry could not be mediocre. *The Nation and The Athenæum* attests this:

REMEMBRANCE

BY EDWIN MUIR

O places I have seen upon the earth,
Your silence is not virginal any more,
For one still wanders there whose mortal birth
Was mine. And now, gaze bent on buried lore,

A child, a youth, a man—O, is it I?—
In silence stands by every lake and tree,
Or leans lost poring face where, flickering by,
The bright stream moves on to another sea.

And all is changed, the shining fields, the host
Of shapes who were myself years long ago.
'Tis these who live! And I am but a ghost
Exiled from their sole light and jealous glow.

Ah, no; it was not I who, laughing there,
Walked with the crowd, and there, in solitude,
Wandered a summer's day through windless air,
In a once-visited far-northern wood.

It was not I from morn till noon who went
The white road's length to the white noisy town
So many years ago. That light is spent;
And he who saw it, long since fallen down.

And he no less, the child who, walking grave,
Saw beauty of tiny weed, of moss and stone,
And all his comrades, diffident and brave:
They each have perished, silent and alone.

I can no more have speech with them, nor know
The light which lights them. Vaster than the sea
The yawning distances o'er which we go
On our frail paths of sundering destiny.

A YARN of Conrad's day which *Punch* contributes to the choir of our riming sailors:

WHAT THE OLD MAN SAID

A YARN OF DAN'S

BY C. F. S.

"Don't you take no sail off 'er," the Ol' Man said. . . .
Wind an' sea rampagin' fit to wake the dead. . . .

Thrashin' through the Forties in the sleet an' hall,
Runnin' down the Eastin' under all plain sail!

"She's loggin' seventeen, an' she's liftin' to it grand.

So I'm goin' down below for a stretch off the land.

"An' if it's getting worse, Mister, come an' call me—

But—don't you take no sail off 'er," said the Ol' Man, said 'e.

* * * * *

Them was the times, sonnies, them was the men,
Them was the ships as we'll never see again.

Ah, but it was somethin' then to be alive,
Thrashin' under royals south o' Forty-five!

When it was—"Don't you take no sail off 'er," the Ol' Man'd say.

Beard an' whiskers starin' stiff wi' frozen spray.

"She's loggin' seventeen an' she's liftin' to it grand,
An' I mean to keep 'er goin' under all she'll stand.

"An' if it's getting worse, Mister, come an' call me,
But—don't you take no sail off 'er," said the Ol' Man, said 'e.

Is this a modern "Song of a Shirt"—
tempered to our age of repressed emotions?
The *New York Times* prints it:

FROM NINE TO FIVE

BY BARBARA YOUNG

Today is blowing a free wind.

Out of the east, a fresh wind blowing.

Early, early it came to her window,

And laughed and whispered, "Let us be going!"

The light was showing but dimly.

Palely the first rose light was showing.

Softly, softly the east wind shook her,

And laughed and whispered, "We must be going!"

She rose and stood at her window.

Out of her slumber she rose and stood—

Eager, eager with eyes that hungered

For sight of road and river and wood.

The boats were going seaward.

Down the bay were the slim boats going.

"Hurry—hurry—" The hoarse deep voices

Joined the call of the east wind blowing.

She brushed the vision aside.

Pray, what has she to do with vision?

Measure . . . measure the hours away.

And snip them off with a calm precision!

"East wind—no!" she cried.

"From nine to five I answer you No! . . .

Come back—come back when the day is over—

Call me, and take me, and let us go!"

In the *Boston Transcript* we find this aid to melancholy reflection. The flavor is rather old-world, but probably New England is old enough to furnish the picture:

THE RUINED GARDEN

BY HILLYER EASTMAN

This was an old-time garden—once most fair!

Now but a net of motley meadow grass—

Low-dipping swallows cleave the languid air,

And fitful shadows pause and dream, and pass.

The clinging myrtle riots where the blooms

Of larkspur swung like airy stars of blue;

Ragweed and fennel flaunt their waving plumes,

And thistles nod where spicy clove-pinks grew.

A tattered ivy clammers down the wall

In haste to press her ardent, trembling lips

To the cool bosom of the waterfall

Which from the broken fountain steals and slips.

And here and there a slender sapling grows—

A vampire stem, which draws its eager breath

From tangled thickets where once bloomed the

rose

Before she listened to the lure of Death!

The solemn dial, where Time's warning hand,

Swift and remorseless, traced the fleeting day.

Crumbles, half-hidden, in the shifting sand:

A sheltered nook, where witless conies play!

And over all an eerie stillness charms

The weary heart to slumber soft and deep—

As though the Ages cradled in their arms

This ruined spot, and brooded o'er its sleep.

Lapped in the whispered hush of lipping leaves,

Lulled by the murmur of the wind's low croon,

No far, faint echo of the world-cry grieves;

At peace, it dreams, beneath the dreaming moon.

The Poetry Review divides the \$50 prize in the Bartlett City sonnet contest, and, curiously, the successful sonnets are typographical in suggestion. Eight hundred competitors entered the ring and thirty received votes for the first three places.

LONDON

BY LUCY MALLESON

Romance has set her castle here, where beats
The heart of England; hither no winds blow
But sing of youth; long since the Bells of Bow
Called Whittington; here Milton, Lamb and Keats
Once bowed the knee to her; and he that meets
In some pale dawn that gallant band shall know
Her secret, and why Shakespeare long ago
Left Stratford for the beauty of her streets.

Still when the moth of twilight flutters down
Poets and kings and sages long since dust
Leave Paradise to gather at her gate;
These gave their lives as jewels for her crown,
Left us this London as a holy trust,
Bidding us keep their faith inviolate.

NEW YORK

BY MORRIS GREY

Thou art not London, mother of our race;
Thou art not Rome, Madonna of the soul,—
Nay, only one that strives but to control
The world of trade. Yet must thou have high
place;
For thou art life, at throbbing, breathless pace.
And what so great as life? Go read his scroll;
Can Shakespeare thrill us as that complex whole,
The life that throbs beneath the meanest face?

Trade hath its beauty, too. Look eastward where,
Through heights of glistening masts, ye can descry
The bridge that spans, a rainbow in mid-air,
The past's impossible; of kinship, ay,
With where on Pincian Hill ye sudden stare
Upon Saint Peter's dome far up the sky.

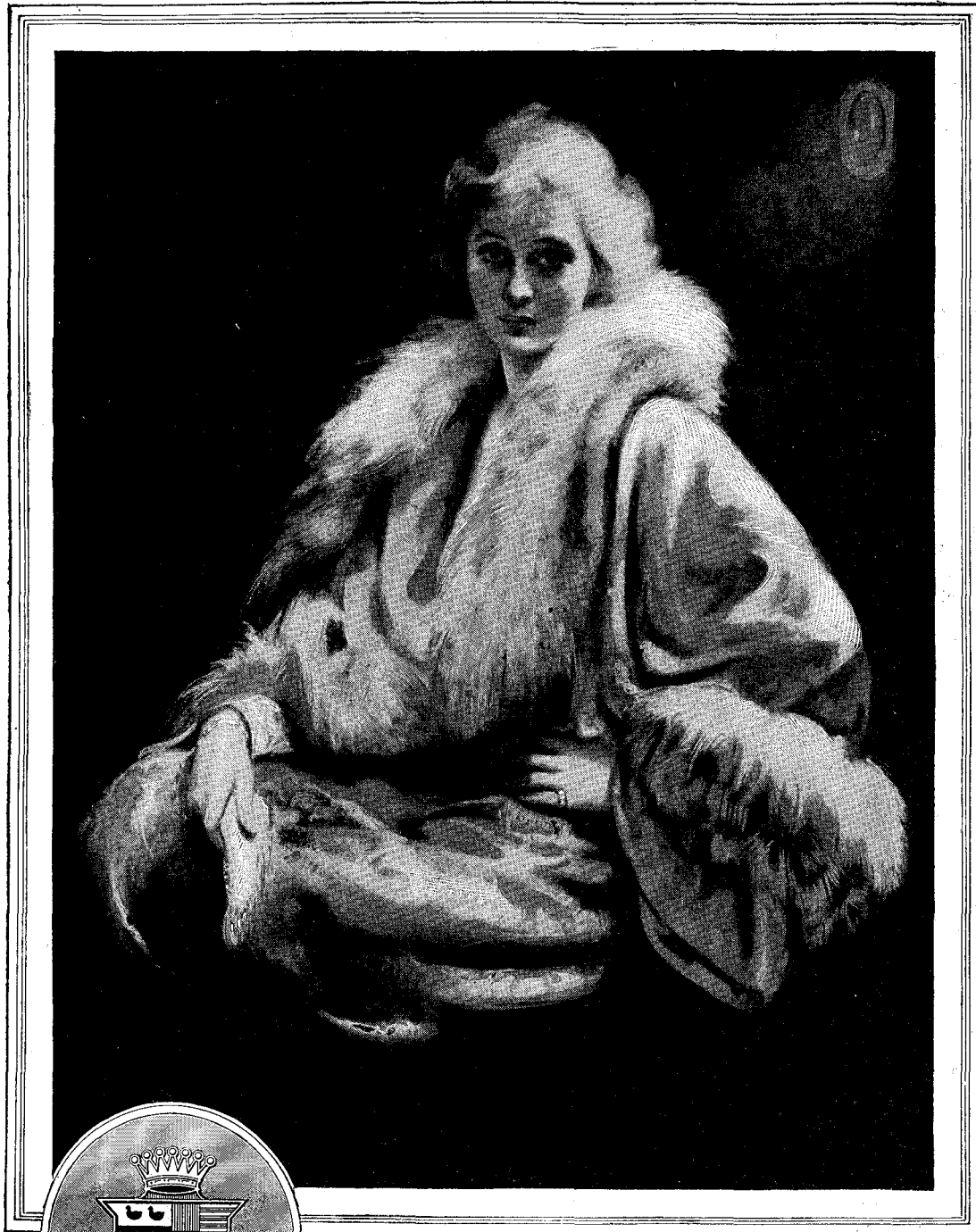
FINALLY, in the October *Scribner's*:

UNREALITY

BY LOUISE SAUNDERS

There is in me a pattern, light and shade,
As shadowed branches moving on a moonlit wall;
The complex tracery that you have made
Upon my heart, it is but shadow after all.

But lovelier far than sunlight and green leaves
Can be,—this lacy silhouette in black and white;
This flowing scarf of imagery, that weaves
A dream and sings the soundless music of the night.



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OTHER GOVERNMENTS AS COMPARED TO OURS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT—In the United States, as we all know, the head of the Federal Government is the President, who is chosen by the voters of the country once in four years. At the same time they choose the Vice-President. The burden of the Federal Government is borne by three independent, but cooperating organs: the Presidency, the Congress and the Supreme Court. The head of the British Empire is the "Reigning King and Emperor," but as *The Statesman's Year Book* notes, the "supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament." The actual head of the British Government is the Prime Minister, and it is interesting to read in the Hon. Clive Bigham's volume on "The Prime Ministers of Britain" that in England Prime Ministers are "a comparatively modern institution." In the days of the Norman and Plantagenet monarchs, the King himself directed and carried on the government of the country by the advice of his Council, and this informant remarks of the present order that:

"The Prime Minister, besides being the leader of the Government and of that House of the Legislature in which he sits, is almost invariably the leader of one of the chief political parties, or of a section of one. This entails upon him duties quite distinct from those of his office, and the two ideas not infrequently clash. On the one hand he is the trustee of the principles of his supporters, who have helped to place him where he is, and who alone can maintain him there; on the other he is responsible to the Crown for the administration of public affairs. Should he forfeit the confidence of either, he must count the cost. . . . There is one final position which a Prime Minister, if he rises rightly to his high trust, can always command—the first place after his Sovereign in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen. This, if he has earned it, is seldom denied him, tho few achieve that mark of affection shown in a national nickname like 'Billy Pitt,' 'The Duke,' 'Pam,' or 'Dizzy.'"

Parliament consists of two Houses of Legislature, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The annual session of Parliament was formerly from the middle of February to the middle of August, but since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals, we read in *The Statesman's Year Book*. Every session must end with a prorogation, and all bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse.

We are told further that a dissolution may occur by will of the Sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time. The statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament is five years. The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right; (ii) by creation of the sovereign; (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28); (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full house would consist of about 740 members, but the voting strength is about 720.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies, we are told, and no one under twenty-one years of age can be a member of Parliament. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Since 1918, women also are eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT—Turning to France we find that the head of the Government is the President, and as *The Statesman's Year Book* notes, the constitutional law vests the legislative power in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive power in the President of the Republic and the Ministry. More important in actual government is the Premier. The President of France is elected for seven years, by an absolute majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. We learn further that the President promulgates the laws voted by the two Chambers and ensures their execution. He selects a Ministry

from the two Chambers and each Minister is entrusted with one department of Government such as Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, War, etc. In the case of the Department of War, of the Navy, and of Foreign Affairs, we are told that the President may make the exception of choosing a general for War Minister, for instance, or an Admiral to head the Navy, while he may pick a civilian as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Each Minister is responsible to the Chambers for his acts, and the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The President can not declare war without the assent of both Chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a Minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy the two chambers united immediately elect a new President. The President of the Ministry or Council, who is known as the Premier, chooses his colleagues in concert with the President. Of the election of Deputies and Senators *The Statesman's Year Book* has this to say: The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years, by manhood suffrage, and each citizen twenty-one years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote. Deputies must be citizens and not under twenty-five years of age. The number of Deputies is 577.

The Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years from citizens forty years old, one-third retiring every three years. The election of the Senators is indirect, and is made by an electoral body composed (1) of delegates chosen by the Municipal Council of each commune in proportion to the population; and (2) of the Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the department. Besides the 225 Departmental Senators elected in this way, there were, according to the law of 1875, seventy-five Senators elected for life by the united two Chambers; but by the Senate Bill of 1884 it was enacted that vacancies arising among the Life Senatorship would be filled by the election of ordinary nine-year Senators, the department which should have the right to the vacant seat to be determined by lot. The Princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either House. France has also the *Conseil d'Etat* or Council of State, a special institution, dating from the time of Napoleon I, the duty of which, we are told, is to give opinion on administrative disputes and to prepare the rules for the public administration.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT—Advancing into Germany we are reminded that with the announcement of the abdication of the German Emperor on November 9, 1918, Germany became a republic with a President at its head, who is elected by the whole German people for a period of seven years. The first President of the German Republic is Friedrich Ebert, who is due to hold office until June 30, 1925. The other chief organs of Government are a popularly elected legislature called the Reichstag, and an Imperial Council, or Reichsrat, formed for the representation of the component States, or Länder, of the Republic. All bills to be introduced into the Reichstag must have the previous assent of the Reichsrat. In *The Statesman's Year Book* we read also that the principle of the Referendum is provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution further declares all Germans equal before the law, and abolishes all privileges or disadvantages of birth, class, or creed. Freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed; so is the right of meeting. Members of the Legislature of the Republic (Reichstag) are elected for four years by universal, equal, direct and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system. Declarations of war and conclusions of peace are made by a law of the Republic. The Cabinet appointed by the President must enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag.

The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 10, Saxony 7, Wurttemberg 4, Baden 3, and the other States 16). The Reich or Empire consists of eighteen States; and the Constitution requires, we are told, that every component State in the Federation must have a Republican Constitution, with a universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional system. Moreover, the Constitution of the Republic makes foreign relations, defense, customs duties, taxation and railway services matters for the Federal Government.



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PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

THE MASTER OF THE NORTH SAILS HOME

ANOTHER ICE AGE may be threatening the world. At any rate "the glaciers are unquestionably moving southward," and the coastline of north Greenland is as unquestionably sinking. Farther and farther inland the Eskimos of the Elder Ice are building igloos. This is one of the messages from the Far North brought us by Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, who recently steered his scarred eighty-nine-foot schooner *Bowdoin* up the Sheepscoot to Wiscasset, Maine, after some fifteen months in the Arctic. Our "premier explorer of the Great North, ranking with the great ones of the world" as the *Boston Post* calls him, has brought back exhaustive scientific data on geography and oceanography. But he and his intrepid crew also bring us a bushel of much more sensational news, if we are to believe the excited newspapers. Here is some of it.

Iceberg perils in the North Atlantic are likely to be greater next year than ever, if the gigantic glaciers reported by Eskimos continue to move south, for the first time in written history. A dirigible could sail over the North Pole and photograph large sections of the Arctic and the mysterious Labrador interior in a two weeks' trip, keeping constantly in touch with civilization by short wavelength radio.

Eskimos trade their wives around for days, weeks or years to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, apparently. Their flappers now smoke cigarets and are learning to play Mah Jong. The Eskimos are still laughing at Dr. Cook. Civilization is "depressing" as compared with life among the Eskimos.

Veins of bituminous coal, twenty-five feet thick, are to be found in Ellesmere Land beyond Baffin Bay, only a few hundred miles from the Pole. The climate must once have been startlingly different, since other deposits and fossils indicate a semi-tropical vegetation ages ago. Possibly the angle of the earth's axis has shifted during the centuries, and may shift back again. Underneath its enormous ice-sheet Greenland may not be a continental island, but an archipelago.

Radio is a blessing to this whole country. The expedition sent about 30,000 words out while they were frozen in the ice, and received more than 100,000 words of press news alone. They got thirty-five amateur stations, mostly in northwestern United States. Communication was impossible with eastern stations, except Annapolis, which came in faintly. The *Aurora Borealis* does not interfere with radio, but frost may.

A real "Down East" welcome is what Captain MacMillan received from his native State when he and his crew landed in Maine with these stories, and many others. The entire populations of Maine seaport towns cheered themselves hoarse, amid the roar of cannon and the screams of whistles and sirens. In a mass meeting at Wiscasset the representative of Governor Baxter testified that the expedition had "written a new chapter in the Maine book of achievement and progress." Delegates of *Bowdoin* (MacMillan's Alma Mater) and the radio fans of America paid tribute to "the courage and character of those who dared the North." Tho nothing of a sensational character

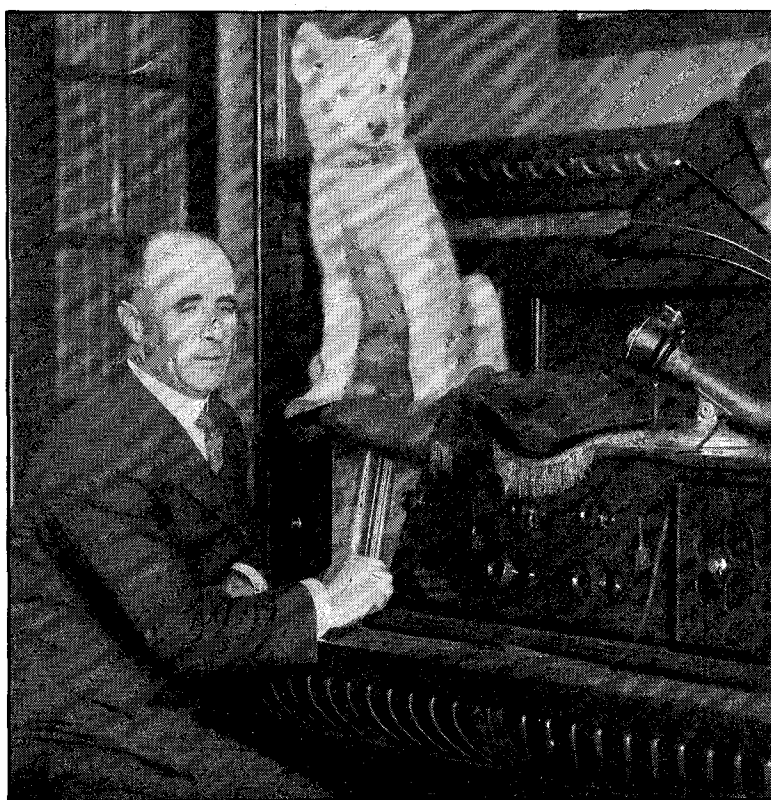
was accomplished, points out the *Pittsburgh Sun*, representing the more sedate outside point of view, they attained all their objectives, and it is "probable that mankind will benefit more by the scientific studies quietly pursued by the party than it would by a spectacular dash to the North Pole."

It was as Peary's lieutenant in the discovery of the North Pole that Donald Baxter MacMillan, *Bowdoin*, '98, Theta Delta Chi, heretofore a preparatory school teacher, first became known as an explorer, we are reminded. That was in 1908-09, from which time on he was engaged practically continuously in expeditions to Labrador, Crocker Land, and Baffin-Land, at the same time holding a professorship in anthropology at *Bowdoin*. Of course it was to be expected that such a

man would enlist for the war, where he became an ensign in Naval Aviation, after which he headed the Baffin-Land Expedition, and the one just finished.

Some of his objects in the last expedition, the *Boston Herald* tells us, were to establish magnetic observatories at Ellesmerland near Cape Sabine, to erect a bronze tablet at the site where nineteen men of the Greeley expedition perished from starvation, and to study the bird, animal, and mineral life of the region. These objects were attained and a valuable collection of rocks brought back for the United States Department of Geology. So blockaded with ice was Ellesmerland, MacMillan told the reporter, that they had to return to Greenland and establish a base at Refuge Harbor. Here the sturdy little *Bowdoin* was frozen in the ice last September and remained frozen in for 332 days. Nevertheless the ship came home "in almost as good condition as when she left," the expedition having kept busy with their scientific investigations during the long Arctic night.

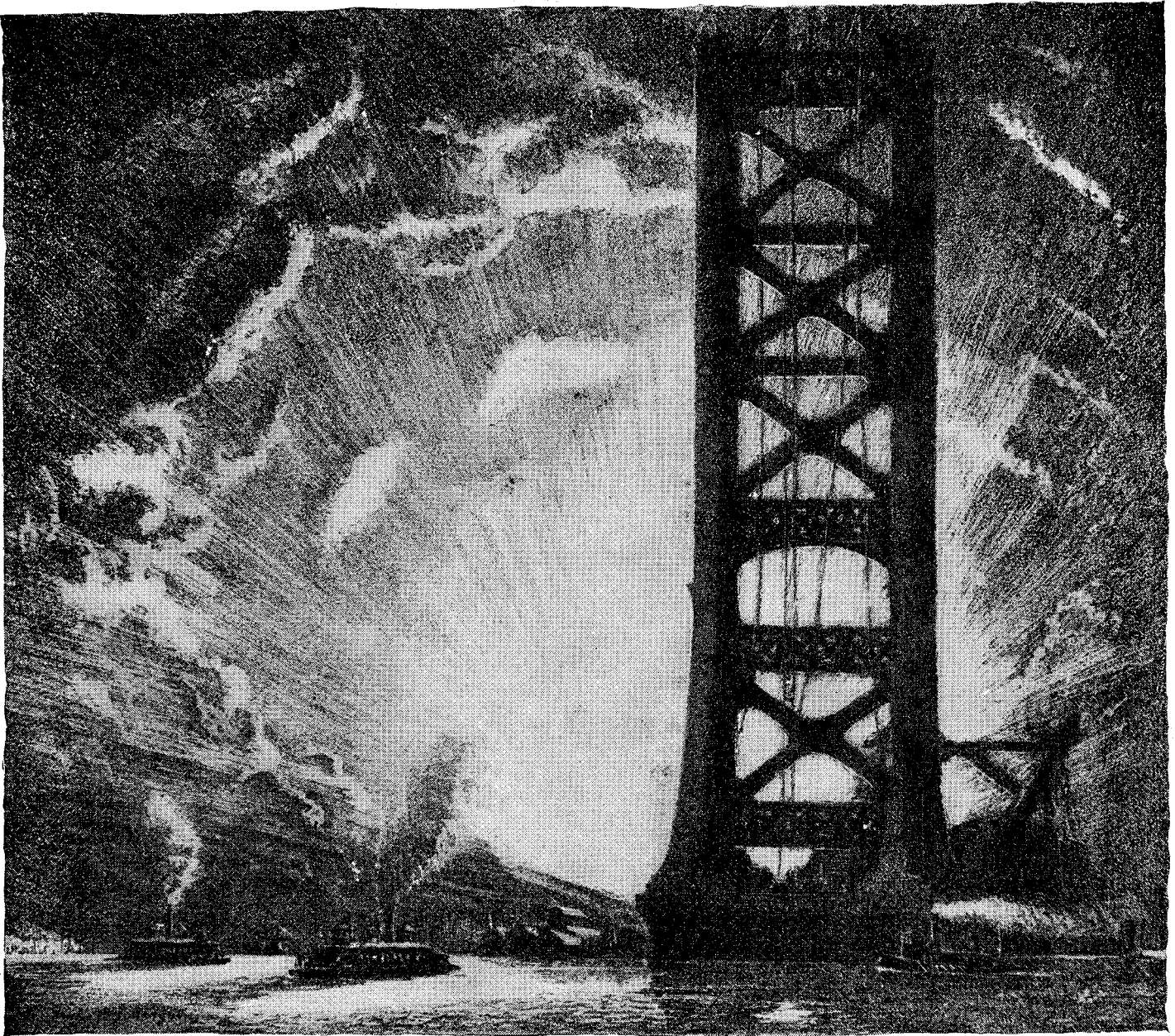
"We had a wonderful time," MacMillan told reporters. "There



P. S. A. photograph

A HUSKY VOICE FROM THE ARCTIC

The Eskimo husky, Kudla, added an approving bark, when Donald MacMillan, shown in this picture back in New York, broadcasted to his thousands of radio pals the delights of his recent long journey of exploration in northern Greenland.



THE BRIDGE

THE huge pier rises stark and grim, dotted with tiny, ant-like workmen. Presently great cables will swing across the flood, a roadway will be laid and the governors will formally open the bridge to the clamoring traffic of two states.

But to-day, in the very shadow of the new pier, the busy ferry-boats cross and recross. Crowds of passengers await them on each dock. Long lines of impatient trucks and motors await their turns on both sides of the river. A generation ago these ferry-boats were a positive convenience. A decade ago they were barely equal to their task. To-day they are overwhelmed by a flood of traffic. They have become inadequate to the ceaseless, growing flow of merchandise and travelers.

There comes a time in the life of every business

enterprise when old-style marketing methods become obstructions to success. Selling by personal contact alone becomes a retardant to growth. Word-of-mouth publicity becomes insufficient. There comes a time when products must move more smoothly and swiftly to new markets; must go directly and accurately to new dealers and new buyers.

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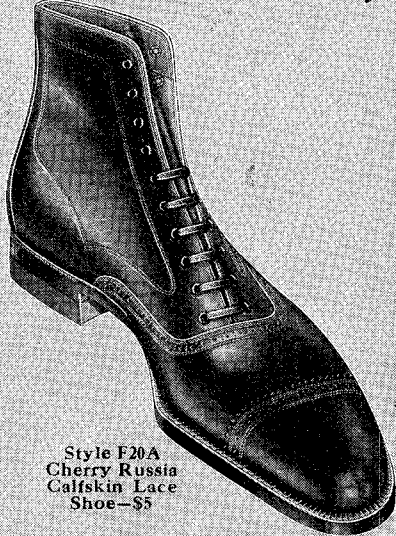
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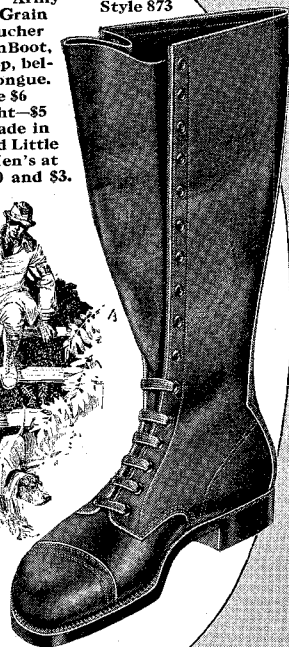


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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

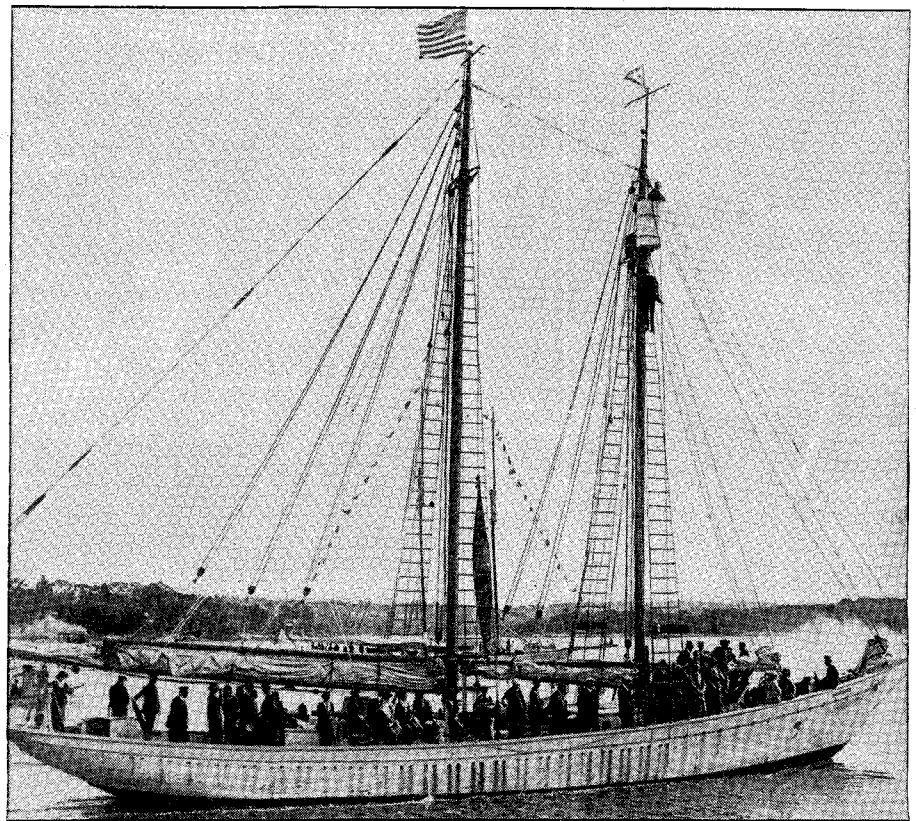
Continued

was never a day in the winter and never a night when we didn't get the news of the world." It appears they heard radio stations as far away as England, Germany, and Hawaii, and could even recognize the voices of friends. "It is an experience," the explorer is quoted as saying at Wiscasset, "that we can never forget and one which the Eskimos can never forget. The monotony of the North has gone. Radio has conquered the ends of the world."

16,000 words in addition to sending press items when the *Bowdoin* was unable to hear the powerful commercial stations. This we learn from Lemuel Parton, writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance, who continues:

More than 100,000 words of press matter were copied from stations at Nauyas, Germany, and Leafield, England. The *Bowdoin* signals were reported heard in the United States, Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, Japan, Spain, England, France, Germany, Norway, Netherlands and Italy.

Probably the most important summary of Mix's observations will cover the connection between radio and meteorological



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

WHERE THE RADIO MESSAGES FOR STATION WNP WENT

Unable to repel the summer boarders of Wiscasset, Maine, the eighty-nine foot auxiliary schooner *Bowdoin* is here shown just after her return, unharmed from 322 days' squeezing in the ice of Refuge Harbor. Note the Eskimo kyak slung along the starboard main shrouds.

Sixteen hundred amateur radio operators, members of the American Radio Relay League, we are told, kept in touch with Donald H. Mix, the *Bowdoin* wireless operator. In fact, as the *New York World* points out, the chief sport of radio amateurs seven or eight months ago was "trying to get MacMillan." Many did, and in some instances boys operating home-made sets noted thousands of words from the frozen North where he was fast in the ice.

"We had splendid cooperation from amateurs in the United States and Canada," said Mix, the tall, sandy-haired young radio expert of this adventure. "The boys certainly deserve great credit for holding up their end. They were on the job all the time, and got absolutely everything possible." Mix himself sent out a total of over 30,000 words, of which Jack Barnsley, a Canadian amateur at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, handled for him over

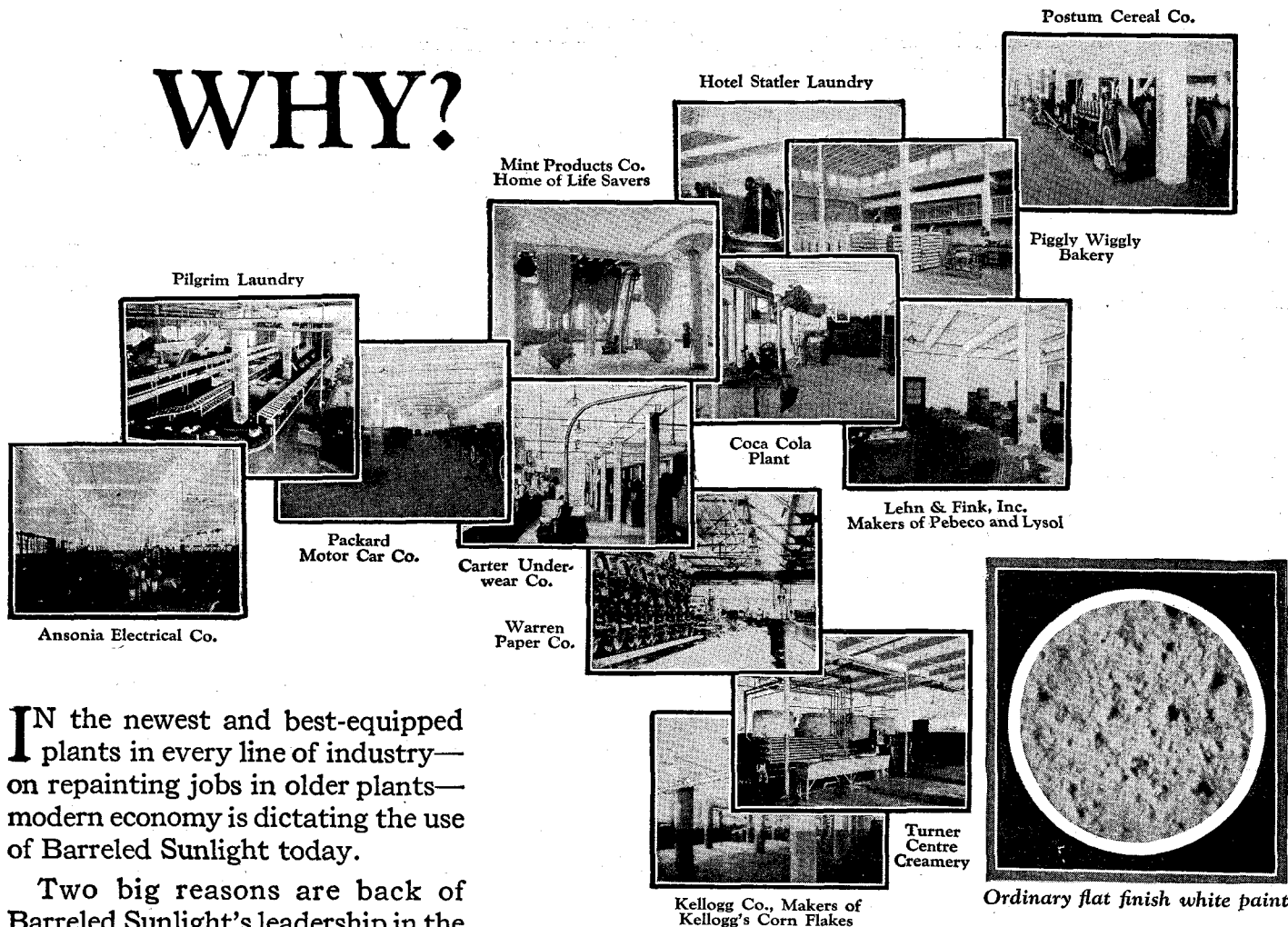
conditions, altho final conclusions must wait until he can check with other available records. One definite conclusion was reached in the fact that northwest winds, carrying frost crystals, set up a high potential in the air, causing a continual rush and roar, like a leak from the transmission line. Under such conditions communication was utterly impossible.

Mix was able to observe the aurora only very faintly, but, so far as he has been able to ascertain, the strange Arctic phenomenon has absolutely no effect on radio. While on the return trip from Etah, past South Greenland, there was a strong auroral display, with radio communication working well. He expects, however, to check his wireless log with the record of the aurora kept at Sitka, Alaska and other points.

After the *Bowdoin* had settled down in winter quarters at Etah, Mix rigged an inverted L antenna from the foremast of the ship to the shore, a distance of 120 feet. He ran out a few wires and let them freeze in the ice from the counterpoise. A 1,700-pound steel plate, over the bow of the ship, was used as a ground. Later on, Mix

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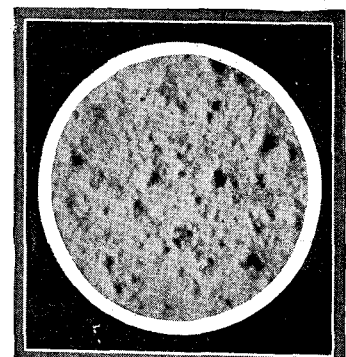
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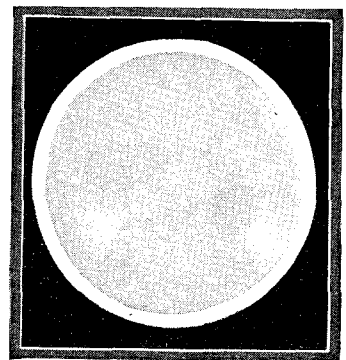
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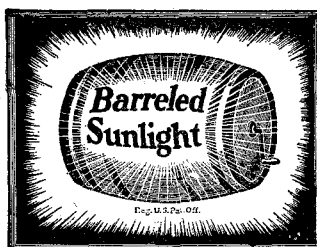


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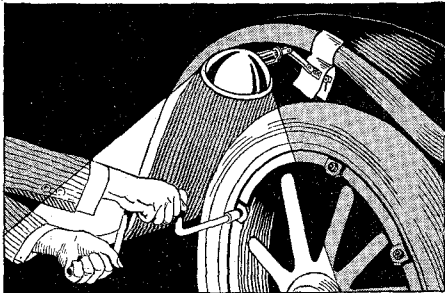
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

rigged a half-mile rope across the harbor, 125 feet above the top of the mast. From the mast to the rope he ran four fan-wise antenna wires. The plane of these wires was almost directly in line with the Prince Rupert station, the point of best communication.

Mix states that all his observations demonstrated the superiority of the short wave. Signals below 200 meters were continually better than those above. The *Bowdoin* carries a 100-watt ICW set, with two fifty-watt tubes and 500 cycle current on plate. The short-wave tuner ranges from 150 to 800 meters; the long-wave from 10,000 to 20,000 meters. He has a three-stage amplifier for a loud-speaker.

A compact little rig was built by Mix in the forecabin of the *Bowdoin*, adjoining and over his bunk, and the head-phones were almost constantly over his ears. The Eskimos, who were brought in to hear loud-speaker concerts, adds the writer, were with difficulty convinced that the voices actually came out of the air. They were deeply mystified when news of their Eskimo friends on the Canadian steamer *Arctic* were brought in, but for the most part regarded the apparatus stolidly, just as they have come to take for granted the rest of the white man's miracles. They were, however, awed when they saw in motion-pictures of the previous expedition, friends whom they knew to be dead. They insisted that their spirits had come back. Here is the writer's transcription of part of young Mix's fifteen-month radio-log:

"From the time we sighted Greenland until we arrived at our winter quarters, signals from stations west of the Mississippi increased in strength, while those from the Atlantic seaboard decreased. During the winter only a few stations in this latter section were audible. Amateur station 7 DC Billings, Montana, was the first station worked after arriving at Etah, but we were unable to give him anything except 'All's Well.' On this date, September 8, 1923, we raised Jack Barnsley, 9 BP, Prince Rupert, B. C.—2,140 land miles away. He proved our main and often our only connection with the American continent.

"The next station we were able to operate was 9 DKB, Minot, N. D., L. H. Weeks, operator, who handled over 5,000 words, and on December 9, 1923, cleared 1,600 words in three hours and ten minutes. Signals from amateur stations in the United States and Canada, and from high-powered commercial stations all over the world, came in unusually well during the dark period, from October until February, some nights being better than others, as in lower latitudes.

"With the coming of continuous daylight, signals on short waves quickly faded out and our last communication was on April 14, 1924, through amateur station 7 DJ, Port Angeles, Wash. We were out of communication until August 26, when amateur station 9 CDV, East Grand Forks, Minn., picked us up while we were a few miles north of Godthaab, Greenland.

"During the winter in North Greenland,

WNP handled over 30,000 words of messages through thirty-five amateur stations. The stations worked included: IANA, Cape Cod, Mass.; 2 AGB, Summit, N. J.; BAKW, Fullerton, Cal.; 66CL, Monterey, Cal.; 6 CEU, Hawaiian Islands; 6XAD, Avalon, Catalina Islands, Cal.; 7 ABB, Everett, Wash.; 7 AHB, Anchorage, Alaska; 7 DC, Billings, Mont.; 7 DJ, Port Angeles, Wash.; 7 SC, Seattle, Wash.; 7 SF, Aberdeen, Wash.; 7 ZU, Polytechnic, Mont.; 7 BXX, Norwalk, O.; 9 ACK, Jamestown, N. D.; 9 APF, Denver, Colo.; 9 AVZ, Pierre, S. D.; 9 BTI, Excelsior, Minn.; 9 DKB, Minot, N. D.; 9 EBT, Fargo, N. D.; 9 ZT, Minneapolis, Minn.; Canadian, 3 NL, Fort William, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta., 4 DQ; Vulcan, Alta., 4 FN; Saskatoon, Sask., 4 HH; Moosejaw, Sask., 5 CT; Duncan, B. C., 5 GO; Vancouver, B. C., 9 BP; and Prince Rupert, B. C.

"The greatest distance covered by WNP was to amateur station 6 CEU, Hawaiian Islands, a distance of five thousand miles. This station was worked three times during the winter. The signals of WNP were reported heard in New Zealand. We were able to copy time signals from Annapolis, most of the while, but at different periods were forced to get our time signals from San Diego, Cal., Telephone-broadcasting stations came in indifferently. Some of those on the Pacific coast, especially station CFCN, Calgary, Alta., Canada, came in exceptionally well and could be readily heard on our loud-speaker.

"During the winter over 2,000 stations were heard, and WNP was in communication with the United States 148 times. On November 26, 1923, a message was sent from WNP via amateur station 6 XAD, Avalon, Cal., and 1 HX, Hartford, Conn., to Hartford, and an answer received in four and one-half minutes."

"The most valuable item of equipment ever taken into the North by an Arctic explorer," is what Captain MacMillan said of his radio to Hiram P. Maxim, according to the *Omaha World-Herald*. Considering the limitations of Arctic transport this statement, thinks the paper, should have more than ordinary weight. Among the benefits of radio, Captain MacMillan is quoted as specifying:

"It has enabled us to correct our chronometers daily within one-tenth of a second. Without correct time new lands can not be placed accurately upon the map.

"It has relieved the anxiety of friends at home as to our welfare and safety.

"It has kept us in constant touch with the world.

"It has completely conquered the hitherto dreaded Arctic night."

Is there lurking somewhere beyond the Northern Lights a cold Arctic Lorelei who lures men and keeps them discontented with our civilization? So asks a writer in the *Hartford Times*, who interviewed the members of MacMillan's crew in Wiscasset. Apparently, so far from dreading the long Arctic night, or anything else Arctic, they are madly in love with it. The reporter specifies as follows:

Every man of them, with the exception of William Lewis, the cook, who suffered intense pain from a skin infection, is intent on returning to the Arctic. Some of



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"AVAST! BELAY! HURRAH FOR BAFFIN BAY!"

Here is the cook and the captain bold, and the bo'sun tight and the midshipmite, not forgetting the tall wireless operator who, with Donald MacMillan (center), on the schooner *Bowdoin* cheerfully faced fifteen months of Arctic loneliness. They are crazy to get back to Baffin Bay.

them wish to renounce civilization and live out their days with their Eskimo friends—and they all agree that the Eskimos are their friends, with all the warm implications of the word.

There is a bit of irony in the story of John Jaynes, the engineer. Jaynes, for more than twenty years, has been a teacher in the Somerville, Massachusetts, high school. He is one of the academic mold—slight in stature, with thinning hair, and the general manner and appearance of the school man. Through all the years of school routine, he has nursed two great ambitions—to engage in Arctic exploration and to learn to play a saxophone. Through his acquaintance with Dr. Donald B. MacMillan and his rare skill with internal combustion engines, he suddenly found fulfillment for both buried desires. When the little *Bowdoin* bobbed out of Wiscasset harbor a year ago last June, Jaynes was aboard—with a shiny new saxophone under his arm.

The *Bowdoin* was locked in the ice at Refuge Harbor, North Greenland. Jaynes at last had a saxophone—and solitude. The six months' Arctic night was his. The explorers were imprisoned in the galley and mess-room—wedge-shaped—twenty feet long, ten feet wide at the big end and narrowing to a point at the forecabin. They lost the sun October 24, and were driven indoors. At first nothing but uncouth grunts and low guttural moans came from the saxophone. The others gradually developed immunities to it—just as dwellers in any wilderness slowly attain resistance to prevailing diseases—and Donald Mix, the radio operator, managed to kill a lot of it with the snarl and whine of his wireless set. Besides it was a long way back home.

Unfortunately the ship's log does not record the exact date, and there will be an inevitable historical dispute regarding it, but on one memorable night—not a real night, but just a punctuation point in the long darkness—the queer noises shaped themselves into a sequence. The imprisoned men clutched the mess table—dazed and breathless.

By a process of elimination, which had weeded out all other possible notes, Jaynes had hit on "Silver Threads Among the Gold." That was just the beginning. Soon afterward came "My Wild Irish Rose," "Little Annie Rooney," "Two Little Girls in Blue," and, finally, when the recreant sun fudged up over the bleary horizon, he was greeted with two snorts and a cough from "What'll I Do?" Some of the Eskimo flappers were invited in and subjected to Jaynes's provocative toots. He watched them for a responsive wiggle, but they just went on gnawing blubber, without the slightest undulation.

Now comes the ironical part of it. These long-suppressed desires, once realized, have claimed Jaynes for their own. He has become a saxophone and blubber and iceberg addict. He wants to go back. He wants to go North and build up some more synthetic melodies on his saxophone.

Richard Goddard, athletic young scientist with the Carnegie Institution, is in the same fix. He says with the utmost conviction, that he wants to go back North and stay there. Goddard

is six feet two inches tall, a graduate of Dartmouth, and a first-class navigator. This is his second trip to the Arctic.

"I'm going back to the Arctic as soon as I can get there," he said. "I have a deep and genuine affection for the Eskimos. I sincerely believe that their civilization is in many ways superior to ours. I found them kind, friendly and hospitable and astonishingly clever in learning to get the most out of their savage environment. I believe there is a great deal we can learn from them. When we landed at Sydney, Nova Scotia, back again in what we are accustomed to call civilization, I was deprest. It did not please me or interest me. It is hard to put into words, but there is something in this primitive culture in which we are deplorably lacking. I am going back."

Ralph R. Robinson, MacMillan's assistant, of Lynn, Mass., is equally intent on going back. Donald Mix, the young radio expert, has also heard the whispering of the northern Lorelei. Thomas McCue, the sailing master, a Brigus, Newfoundland, man, who knows the northern shores with a degree of accuracy which makes charts almost unnecessary, just naturally figures that he belongs up there.

As to MacMillan, he is already laying his plans for an expedition next year—possibly to Baffin Land, and possibly to the interior of Labrador, among the Nascopi Indians.

"Bill" Lewis, the cook, casts one solitary vote for his old home town. His hands are swollen with a strange Arctic eczema, which has troubled him for months. He stuck his head up from the galley companionway.

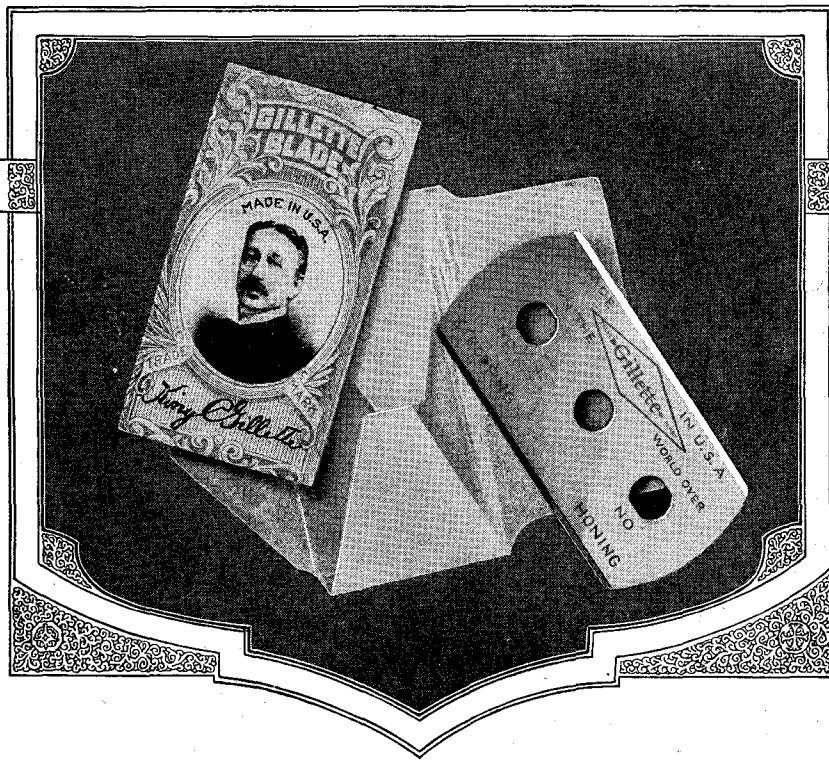
"Listen," he said, "if they ever get me north of Forty-second Street again they'll have to hit me in the head and give me knockout drops and hog-tie me. I'm through."

Despite the example of the cook, it is likely, agree many writers, that this expedition may have considerable influence on a white invasion of the Arctic. We are not surprised to hear MacMillan saying:

"We picked seventy varieties of flowers in the Arctic. It may be a matter of interest to say that there are 770 different flowers in the Arctic Circle. They blossom on the very edge of the snow. We also grew radishes, lettuce and spinach under glass on the deck of the *Bowdoin* within twelve degrees of the Pole."

What effect will a white invasion have on the Eskimos? What kind of people are they, anyway? Dr. MacMillan answers this in an interview, which is quoted in the *New York Times*:

"To the Eskimos," he said, "ourselves, our ship and our apparatus were as much of a curiosity as the circus is to a small boy, for we showed them moving-pictures on a screen, and by means of the radio conjured voices and music from the air. To them it was pure magic, and the word went far and wide, and they came with their dog-sleds for a hundred miles and more,



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ELEVENTH—This certificate is subject to the general provisions printed upon the back hereof fully as if they were incorporated herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed these presents under their respective hands and seals this *Fifth* day of *August* 1924.

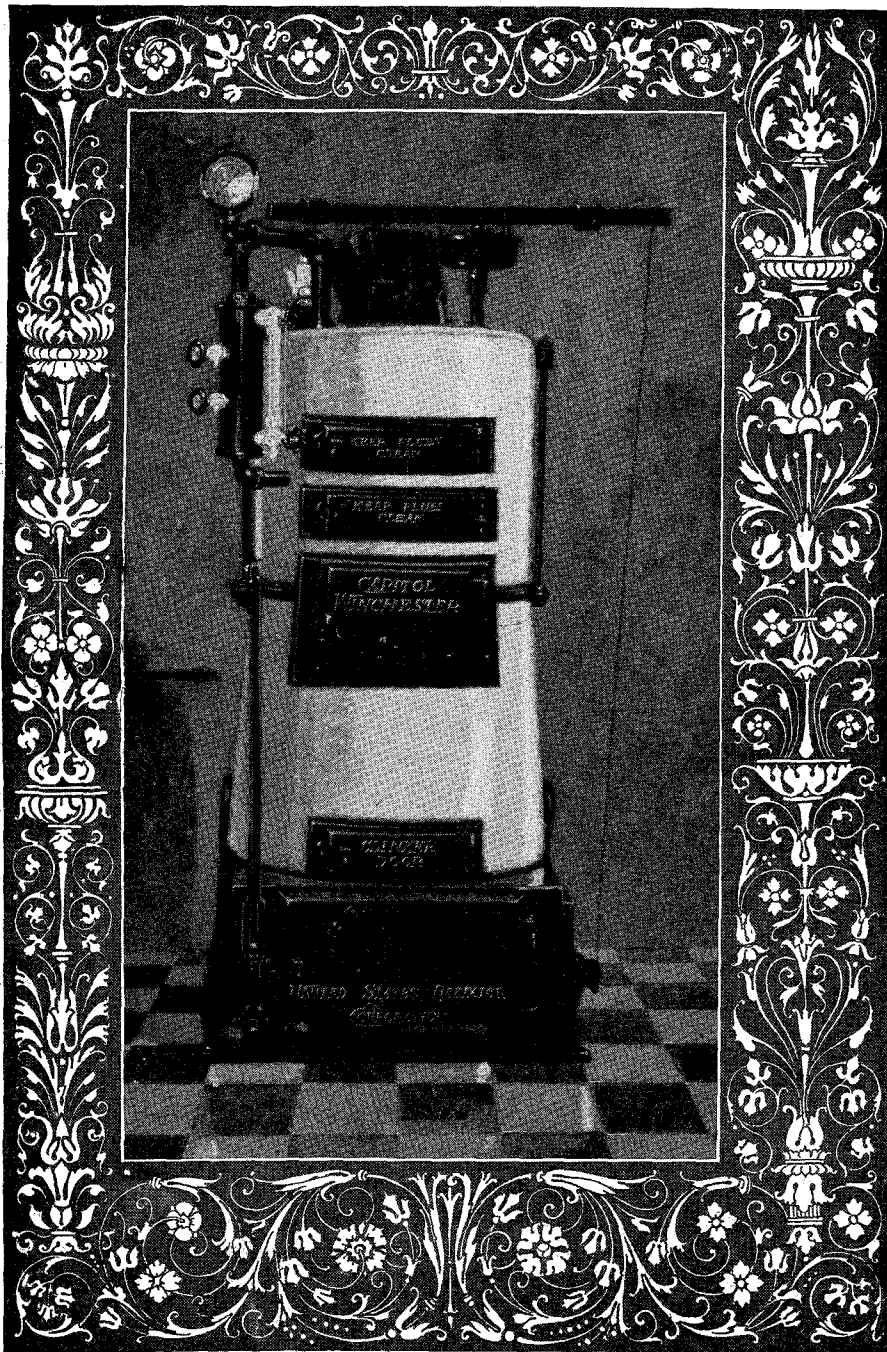
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over the ice and snow, to see these strange and, to them, unbelievable wonders.

"I think it is the popular belief that the natives of the Arctic live all year round in snow igloos. This is not the case. In summer, which lasts from May to September, most of the snow melts, and the Eskimos live in tents made of sealskin. In winter their habitations are semi-subterranean rock igloos, lighted by windows made from the intestines of seal, heated by a small soapstone oil lamp, with moss for a wick, and with a hole in the floor and a hole in the roof for ventilation. Only when they are traveling do they use snow houses.

"As there are no laws of property and, indeed, no property except that each man has his hunting weapons and each woman her household pots, these stone houses are every one's property. Finding one empty an Eskimo family needing it takes it, and it becomes theirs until they give it up and some one else takes it.

"They are polygamous and polyandrous. There is no ceremonial marriage or divorce. If one man has a daughter and another a son they agree that they shall marry. The young people have nothing to say about it. There is no courtship. There is no ceremony. And when they tire of each other they take other mates. It is a mark of friendship for a man to trade his wife to another. They trade mates for days, weeks, months, years, and sometimes, always. It seems to be mutually satisfactory. One man told me that he had a perfect wife except that she didn't like to be traded.

"Of course family life becomes dreadfully involved. The children always go with the mother. Thus a man loses one family and acquires another over night. But they love children—so much so, in fact, that the only unhappy couples in the Arctic are those who have no children. It is possible, however, for a man to marry his daughter without knowing it.

"They are a superstitious race. They become the victims of their medicine men, or angekokos, as they call them. These men claim supernatural powers. They profess to tell the hunters why they have failed to kill seal, and they obtain power over them. But the only two cases of murder I ever heard of in the sixteen years I spent in the Arctic had angekokos as the victims. One was harpooned and the other was shot. Each was attacked from behind. That is rather the Eskimo way. If he feels he has been wronged, he may lie in wait and kill. Then the relatives of the dead man wait their opportunity to avenge the killing. The result is that they have feuds in the Arctic not unlike those in our Kentucky mountains.

"They are very superstitious about death occurring in the house. They will not live in any house that death has visited. And so the dying man is taken to some wooden shack and left there to die. They believe there are two other worlds—an upper and a lower—but they think of the upper world as hell and the lower world as heaven. The reason for that is that it is cold above and warmer underground, and to have warmth is to have a very great and rare reward.

"The largest village I knew in 1917 had no more than fifteen inhabitants. On this trip I found there were villages of fifty. They are herding together more for protection against this evil spirit, and tuberculosis is claiming them now.

"In many ways the white man has been detrimental to the Eskimo. He has brought coffee and tea and tobacco, and the Eskimos have formed these habits, and when the white man goes they are unable to get the things they want. This has had a depressing effect. On the other hand, the white man has brought rifles and wood. To the Eskimo wood is more precious than gold, as the largest trees in the North are no more than two inches high."

HE NOT ONLY HAS POWERS which entitle him to be considered a kind of unofficial Kaiser of Germany's business world, but he is also, declare several observers of world movement, practically the arbiter of the fate of all Europe. His name is Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., he will be 32 years old on October 13, and he is "as American," in the words of one newspaper appreciator, "as they make 'em." His official title is Agent-General for Reparations, a job that, it is estimated, is one to make a railway president's look easy. He will be the executor of the Dawes plan, and as such, the

New York Times observes, will have powers rarely before wielded by any one in Europe—in fact, "on the word of this American, just turned thirty, may depend the fate of Europe." While the United States officially stands aloof from "foreign entanglements," the youthful Mr. Gilbert will face all "the insidious wiles of foreign statesmen," against which President Washington warned his countrymen. All the diplomats, financiers and cabalists who wish to use the Dawes plan for their own more or less nefarious purposes will bring pressure to bear on him to inject politics into economic questions. The responsibilities of his position might appear to resemble those of some modern Atlas with the world on his shoulders. But responsibility and hard work are two things which, his friends say, Mr. Gilbert has never shunned. Taking up the career of this youthful commander of the destinies of nations, Harold Phelps Stokes writes in the New York Times:

At nineteen Gilbert was graduated from Rutgers. When the war broke out in 1914 he had just come of age. At

twenty-two he was graduated from the Harvard Law School.

At twenty-five he came to Washington to work under Russell C. Leffingwell, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as a member of the war loan staff. At twenty-seven, when Leffingwell left to go back to his law practise, Gilbert took his place as Assistant Secretary. At twenty-eight he was promoted to be Under Secretary, second in command under Secretary Mellon. At thirty he resigned to resume the practise of law with such a career behind him as might be the envy of a statesman of seventy.

And yet he remained obscure. That is the strange part about him. Those on the inside knew his worth—men like Houston and Mellon, Leffingwell and Norman Davis, Senators on the Hill and members of the house of Morgan. But he retired almost unknown to the country, which seldom saw his name in the headlines, except possibly when he was first appointed and again when he was in an automobile smash-up in the Ruhr one day.

To few persons in Washington was he a familiar figure. Night and day—mostly night—he worked in his office overlooking, appropriately enough, the statue of Alexander Hamilton, his illustrious predecessor in youthful public fiscal genius. Occasionally, if you happened along at just the right time, you might meet him in the Treasury corridors or pass him rounding the corner of the Treasury Building on his way to work. The best chance for that was early in the morning or after dinner, when it was his habit to return to his office to labor late into the night. You saw a spare chap, almost lanky. He stoops a bit as he walks,



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

but head first; and rather giving the impression of pushing his legs out behind him. His face is thin and a bit pale, with the nose and eyes of a scholar. His eyes are blue-gray and have a twinkle all their own, as much as to say, "Don't take me too seriously—I never do."

"If Gilbert ever took any exercise when he was at the Capital, nobody knew it," says Mr. Stokes, "unless what little walking he did came under that heading"—

Often you would catch a glimpse of him swinging down Pennsylvania Avenue, his hands deep in the pockets of a long overcoat, his head down, threading his rather odd-gaited way through the crowds. Like Herbert Hoover, his one form of recreation, and that indulged in only rarely, was fishing. Once in a while he would run off down to Solomon's Island and catch a mess of sea trout.

Altogether a scholarly sort of person. There is a report from his native town of Bloomfield, New Jersey, that the folk there used to see him going about the streets reading books as he walked. I never saw him do that, and I guess the legend is apocryphal. It sounds a bit too pedantic.

Certainly he was not the sort of person you would expect quickly to thread his way through the political maze of Washington, much less to march boldly through it. Yet that is precisely what he did. Any winter's day you could see in his office, when he was Under Secretary of the Treasury, a Congressman or a Wall Street banker, or a visiting statesman, or some gray-haired Senator sitting patiently waiting for a chance to have a word with this youngster. He handled these Senators and Congressmen who came to see him as tho to the manner born. Much of the time he conducted the Treasury's relations with the Hill in such ticklish enterprises as the tax program or the bonus bill. Few men have acquired the political sense that he manifested, save by native gift or by years of experience.

Of course the hard-boiled politicians had no use for him, but one day, it appears, he turned the tables exquisitely on them. As Mr. Stokes tells the story, beginning with a question:

Who now remembers the politician the Ohio crowd placed in the Treasury Department under Mellon to loosen things up a bit and pry open some places for deserving Republicans. A great howl went up about the entrenched Democracy—how McAdoo, acting through Daniel Roper, his Commissioner of Internal Revenue and later political manager, had foisted his henchmen on the Treasury and then riveted them into their jobs. From the point of view of the politicians of the new régime such a condition was more than revolting. It was an outrage on decency. It could not be tolerated.

Mellon stood like the Rock of Gibraltar. The politician butted against that impregnability in vain and soon retired discomfited. But plenty of hangers-on remained about the Treasury who felt much the way he did. One of them got up a list of Democrats in high places whose jobs ought to be vacated to make way for Republicans anxious to devote themselves to the public service at a

small remuneration. It was published in the local papers and fairly made the politicians' mouths water. At the head of it stood S. Parker Gilbert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, holdover from the McAdoo régime, and outstanding example of the work of the evil one in high places.

Off with his head!

But his head remained firmly implanted on his shoulders. Those who had a hand in compiling the list had overlooked a detail. Gilbert happened to be a Republican—he and his father before him. He had been appointed during the war by President Wilson, to be sure, but without regard to his political affiliations. Gilbert smilingly told the reporters this, and Mellon corroborated it. Overnight the famous list became a joke and its compilers the laughing-stock of Washington.

If you look on page 310 of the Congressional Directory, continues Mr. Stokes, you will find this description of the functions of the Under Secretary:

"To the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary in charge of fiscal offices, who acts under the intermediate supervision of the Under Secretary, are assigned the general supervision of all matters relating to the fiscal bureaus, offices and divisions as follows: Bureau of the Budget, Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, Division of Deposits, Treasurer of the United States, Controller of the Currency, Federal Farm Loan Bureau, Section of Statistics, Government Actuary, Commissioner of the Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, Register of the Treasury, Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, Division of Paper Custody, Savings Division, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mint Bureau, Secret Service Division, Disbursing Clerk.

"The Under Secretary also is charged with the supervision of the finances, and is authorized to act, for and by direction of the Secretary, in any branch of the department, and represents the Secretary in dealings with the Federal Reserve Board, the War Finance Corporation and the Farm Loan Board."

That gives some idea of the range of Gilbert's activities, but, after all, it isn't a very vivid picture. "General supervision of all matters relating to the fiscal bureaus," for instance, does not convey much of an idea of Gilbert's achievement in handling, under Mellon, the seven-billion-dollar refunding program of 1921 to 1923. Nor does it give any notion of the arduousness of his labors.

I asked one of Gilbert's associates for an estimate of his special abilities, of the characteristics which carried him so far so young.

"Resourcefulness, sound judgment, energy," was the reply. "Then, too, he always was a hard worker. He stayed down here late at night most of the time."

"Gilbert is a young man with an old man's head on his shoulders," another of his associates put it. "From the outset he manifested an extraordinary capacity for detail—infinite detail. That is genius, isn't it? Somehow he almost managed to do without experience. He found his way about by instinct. His pleasure was his work. He used to work down here until after midnight a good deal of the time."

And so on, the usual laudatory references, nothing very subtle, or giving any suggestive explanation of an extraordinary career. Only the way everybody put in

The 4 Factors

Which determine the operating efficiency of your automobile engine

1. Heat

All oils thin out under heat. The higher the temperature, the thinner the oil becomes. But some oils resist the thinning out tendency more than others. Some engines operate at a higher temperature than others. Likewise, the service requirements of an engine may differ widely. A passenger car engine, for example, is only required to meet about half of the load and power requirements of a motor truck engine. Harder engine work and heavier loads mean higher temperatures. The grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil recommended for your engine maintains a thorough, protecting film between moving parts under the most severe heat conditions.

2. Distribution

Automobile engine systems of lubrication fall into five distinct classes. These systems vary considerably in their application to different makes and types of engines. And size of piping and location play their part as well as many other factors. The oil employed must meet the exacting requirements of these factors in efficiently lubricating your engine. The problem of oil distribution is intricate and involves many other elements of engine design. Only after study of all of these considerations is a grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers in their Chart of Recommendations.

3. Carbon

In a given engine one kind and grade of oil will leave more carbon than another. Here engine design, construction, and operating requirements play an important part in the selection of the correct oil. Its body, its fluidity, and its character all have a marked influence on carbon accumulations. Operating temperatures must also be considered. The design of some engines permits some oils to reach the combustion chambers more readily than others. To secure the utmost protection against objectionable carbon troubles, your oil must suit *your* engine.

4. Piston Ring Seal

Effective sealing of the piston rings against loss of power is a major function of lubrication. The oil must be of such a body and character as to effect a complete and permanent seal under the temperatures of operation encountered. At the same time, care must be taken to avoid *loss of power* from the use of an oil too heavy in body as such an oil imposes excessive drag upon pistons and other reciprocating parts and results in considerable power losses. Lubrication is a science. It has its fixed laws. Engineering knowledge as applied to a thorough study of the factors dealt with above, is absolutely essential in producing and recommending a grade of oil best suited to *your* engine.

for TOURING
The new sealed 1-quart can is ideal while on long trips or foreemergency. Carry two or three under the seat. Fair retail price 35c (grades "E", Arctic and "A", 3 for \$1.00.) Slightly higher in the Southwestern, Mountain and Pacific Coast States.



Fair retail price:
30c a quart from bulk
When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c, he does not make his fair, reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Domestic Branches: New York Albany Buffalo Dallas Detroit Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis Oklahoma City Pittsburgh Portland, Me. Springfield, Mass. Boston Chicago Des Moines Indianapolis Milwaukee New Haven Philadelphia Rochester St. Louis

Chart of Recommendations (Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger cars and motor trucks are specified in the Chart below.
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
How to B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Read the BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
Chart: E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc. means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures are experienced.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1924		1923		1922		1921		1920	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Anderson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Auburn (Model 6-63)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Checker Cab	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (Models FB & T)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Col. bio (Dee) (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorris (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Duesenberg	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dumont Four	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Elcar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford (1 1/2 1/4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Graham Bros.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Gray Dorr (Canada)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington (Con't Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lozombie	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mark (Con't)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Con't)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash Four & Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Con't) (Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National (Ind.) (Mod. 6-31)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 39)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Outland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard (Eight)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Palge (Con't Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Con't)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Patterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
R. & V. Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rickenbacker	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Roamer (Mod. 4-75)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rollin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sayers & Scoville (S&S)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Star	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart (N.Y.) (3/4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 73 & 100)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stutz (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 49)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (Mod. 15 & 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Yellow Cab	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Makes of Engines When Used in Passenger Cars and Motor Trucks (Recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Buda (Mod. RU, WU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. BB)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. BB)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12XD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B7)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Henschel-Spill'n	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 13, 41, 50 & 91)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycorning (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukegan (Mod. V & 42)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (CU, DU, EU, FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C." "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



Keeping the Telephone Alive

Americans have learned to depend on the telephone, in fair weather or in foul, for the usual affairs of the day or for the dire emergency in the dead of night. Its continuous service is taken as a matter of course.

The marvel of it is that the millions of thread-like wires are kept alive and ready to vibrate at one's slightest breath. A few drops of water in a cable, a faulty connection in the wire maze of a switchboard, a violent sleet, rain or wind storm or the mere falling of a branch will often jeopardize the service.

Every channel for the speech currents must be kept electrically intact. The task is as endless as housekeeping. Inspection of apparatus, equipment and all parts of the plant is going on all the time. Wire chiefs at "test boards" locate trouble on the wires though miles away. Repairmen, the "trouble hunters," are at work constantly wherever they are needed in city streets, country roads or in the seldom-trodden trails of the wilderness.

Providing telephone service for this great nation is a huge undertaking. To keep this vast mechanism always electrically alive and dependable is the unending task of tens of thousands of skillful men and women in every state in the Union.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

that part about burning the midnight oil struck me as significant in a day when self-expression does not usually take so mid-Victorian a form. So I went down and asked the night watchman about it. I got him to take out of his locker in the office of the captain of the watch of the Treasury Department the dusty ledger in which are recorded, for better, for worse, all comings and goings outside of office hours.

I asked to see the record for the month of January, 1923, and I have the transcript before me. Of the thirty-one days in that month—including four Saturdays, four Sundays and one holiday—Gilbert worked in his office until after midnight on fifteen. "After midnight" is a conservative statement. Often he did not get away until 2 or 2:30 in the morning, and this takes no account of all the times he left as late as 8, 10 or 11, nor does it take account of the long hours he put in on Sundays, when things were quiet.

Probably Gilbert does not know that any such record as this was ever kept. Surely he never guessed anybody would hunt it out and hold it up against him as proof positive that he was so old-fashioned as to believe that hard work is the path to glory.

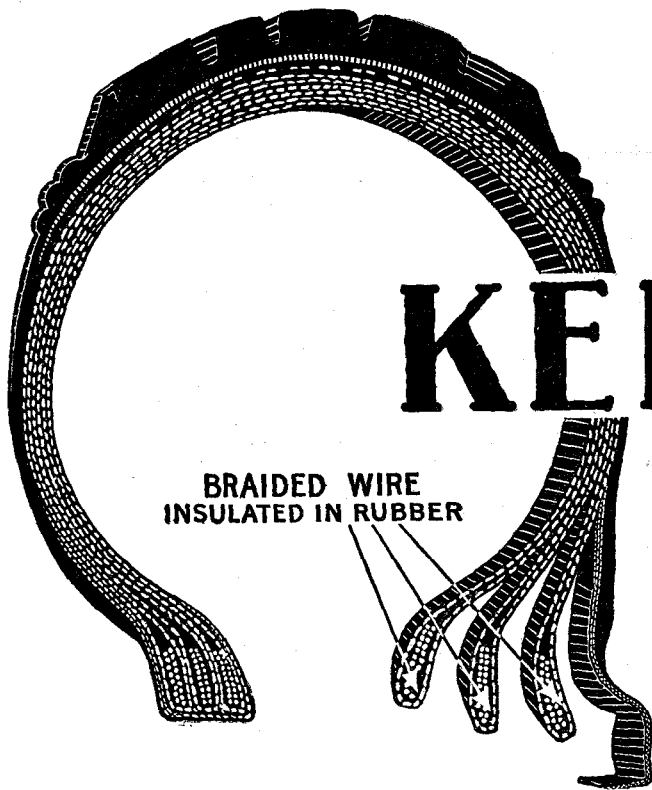
Going back to the "Business Kaiser's" antecedents, Mr. Stokes finds that:

Gilbert was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, October 13, 1892. His father was a familiar figure in New Jersey politics. Young Gilbert attended grade school and high school in Bloomfield and then went to Rutgers, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1912. At Harvard Law School, where he wound up with an LL. B. cum laude in 1915, he made an extraordinary record, and was regarded, as he had been in college, as one of the exceptionally brilliant men of his school and generation. From Cambridge he came to New York and entered the office of Cravath & Henderson.

When this country went to war Gilbert tried his level best to get into the Army, but his health was against him. He had to have his appendix out, and for a long time the wound obstinately refused to heal. The doctors would not pass him. So in the summer of 1918 he came down to Washington and joined Leffingwell, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs, as a member of the War Loan Staff. With others, he acted as legal counsel in connection with the Treasury's war loan operations. Gradually, after the Armistice, the War Loan Staff dwindled, and Gilbert came to be senior counsel, and finally to be Leffingwell's right-hand man in all matters, fiscal and administrative as well as legal. When Leffingwell retired in July, 1920, Gilbert succeeded him as fiscal Assistant Secretary.

A year later came the change in Administration, but Secretary Mellon had the good judgment to estimate Gilbert at his real worth, and asked him to stay on. He soon became the wheel-horse of the new fiscal régime. Thus he served successively under McAdoo, Glass, Houston and Mellon, having a part in Treasury Administration of all four Secretaries who have held office since the declaration of war in 1917. This experience gave him a wonderful chance to follow the course of war and post-war finance.

Competent financial opinion holds that



The New KELLY TIRE With the Integral Bead

A new construction that is not a mere "selling point" but a real advance in tire building that means a definite and tangible value to the tire user.

BY the use of an entirely new and radically different process of manufacture, used only by Kelly, the bead is formed by enclosing strips of insulated braided wire in the loops formed by the cords, which, instead of extending merely from bead to bead as in the ordinary construction, are continuous, from the beginning of the inner ply to the end of the outer. Thus the bead is actually a *part* of the tire from the first, instead of being set into it later and held in by adhesion.

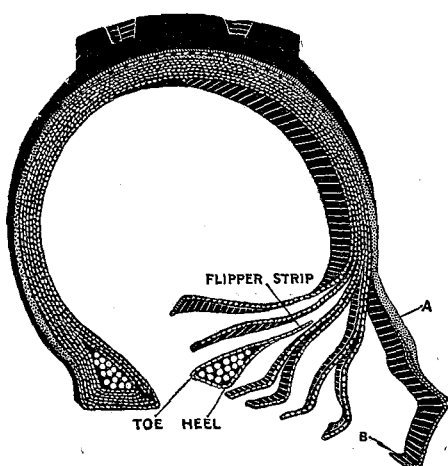
With the new Kelly construction no "flipper strip" (see below) is necessary, and as the cords are not cut off at the beads, but are continuous and are built

in at an absolutely uniform tension, the tire naturally has more "give" and flexibility. The bead *cannot* break out or separate, and since there is no flipper strip to cause a stiffening of that part of the sidewall nearest the rim, a source of possible trouble is removed.

We want to emphasize the fact that the Integral Bead is not simply a minor improvement that gives us something to talk about. It is a real innovation in tire building. Not only does it strengthen what has been a more or less vulnerable point, but it makes the whole tire more flexible and adds to its life.

It is used *only* by Kelly.

The ordinary way



In tires made by the ordinary method, the bead, composed of strands of braided wire insulated in rubber, is built as a separate unit and is fastened into the tire by the plies of cord fabric which partially enclose it. These plies are not wrapped entirely around the bead, but are cut off—at the "toe" or at the side by some makers and at the "heel" by others—so that some plies extend along one side of the bead and some along two sides, but none around all three. The ends of the plies are covered by the "chafer strip," which extends from the point marked "A" to the point marked "B."

Most makers also use what is called a "flipper strip," which passes around the bead and extends an inch or two upward between two of the layers of cord. This strip helps to hold in the bead, but it also has the effect of stiffening the lower part of the sidewall so that the point at which it ends forms a sort of hinge where the flexing of the sidewall, particularly in the low pressure tire, is localized, making an acute angle of bend.

One of the great advantages of the new Kelly construction is the fact that the flipper strip is eliminated.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO. 250 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Drink it through Stone's Sanitary Straws



*Make your
parties different!*

Society pays homage to the hostess who dares to be original.

Add that original touch of daintiness by serving Stone's Straws with every cold drink. Made and packed entirely by machinery, they are absolutely sanitary.

Always use Stone's Straws when serving milk to children. They prevent gulping. Your druggist or grocer has them in handy, 10c Home Packages. Get A Home Package to-day.

Druggists: For fountain use, the round, spill-proof box of 500 Stone's Straws assures full count and guarantees perfection.

The Stone Straw Co.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS
GENERAL OFFICES: WASHINGTON, D. C.
FACTORIES: BALTIMORE, MD.
WASHINGTON, D. C.



PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

during the ensuing three years the Treasury's fiscal operations could hardly have been better handled. The program of meeting and spreading the maturities of the short-dated debt was taken over by Gilbert and carried out by him.

"Gilbert is the most extraordinary man of his years in the field of public finance since Alexander Hamilton," say his friends. The astonishing thing is that that is probably not an exaggerated statement, at least so far as American history goes. The fact is that no man of Gilbert's years has approached the same degree of fiscal responsibility since Hamilton's day. As a youthful prodigy, Gilbert in some respects even outdistances Hamilton. Hamilton retired as Secretary of the Treasury at the age of thirty-eight. Gilbert retired as Under Secretary at the age of thirty. In many ways the problems that Gilbert faced were more complex. When Hamilton retired the public debt stood at \$80,000,000. In Gilbert's day it had risen to \$25,000,000,000.

When he left the Treasury Gilbert followed in the footsteps of his predecessor, Leffingwell, and rejoined the firm of Cravath & Henderson. He was on his way to make his name and fortune in the law when along came somebody and nominated him as Agent-General for Reparations.

Now if there exists an antonym for sinecure, that job is it. For Germany to pay reparations is one thing; for those reparations payments to be made available to creditor nations without upsetting the whole mechanism of international exchange is quite another, as any economist will tell you. Dawes and his associates made just that division of the problem, and assigned to the Agent-General for Reparations, among other functions, the specific task of delivery as distinct from collection. That is just about the most difficult job imaginable; everybody agrees on that. There are even those who think that the difficulties are insuperable, and that the Dawes plan will never work without modification. It will be Gilbert's task to make it work—or failing that, to persuade the Allies to make such modifications as experience shall demand.

"Will Gilbert get away with it?" asks his newspaper biographer. Certainly:

He has certain outstanding qualifications for the job. His work under four Secretaries of the Treasury will stand him in good stead. He has been accustomed to deal with figures in the hundreds of millions. He has kept close touch with international finance through the war loans, through the operations of the Treasury and through his contacts with the Reparations Commission. A year ago he made a quiet trip to the Ruhr himself which perhaps might never have been noted had it not happened that while he was there he got mixed up in an automobile accident.

So much for his technical fitness. But that is not the whole story. It is easy enough to talk of separating economics from politics in the reparations settlement, but everybody knows that that is not completely practicable. Political conditions lurk always in the background. There again Gilbert has had unusual training. Politics and politicians are no strangers to the man who conducts the relations between the American Treasury and the

American Congress and even so straight-out a financial proposition as the funding of the British debt was preceded by negotiations in which the political element was not lacking—and Gilbert knew all about these negotiations.

One attribute, which some people might think essential, Gilbert notably lacks. He is no sort of a figurehead. He is no sort of a magnet for publicity. In that respect he is the very antithesis of General Dawes. In fact, the three Americans who have successively dealt with the reparations problem afford an interesting study in contrast. Dawes functioned perfectly when what was needed was a national fighter with an international reputation who could be vocal, even dynamic. Young functioned perfectly when what was needed was a financial diplomat, a born conciliator, like Colonel House, a man who could bring men together and make smooth the rough places. It is to be hoped that Gilbert will function equally well when what is needed is a young man of energy, persistence, resourcefulness and special experience.

You won't hear much from him. He is a reticent chap, almost to the point of cultivating obscurity. The European reporters simply won't know what to make of him. They will have to judge him in the good old-fashioned Bible way: "By their fruits ye shall know them," for men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, even to-day—least of all in reparations.

ARE "COLYUMISTS" ON THE DOWN-GRADE?

THE "colyum" in American newspapers is dying because the columnists become indolent after they attain success, states Robert Quillen, paragrapher for a large string of papers, in the October *International Book Review*.

"The 'colyum' is dying, as you say," he states. "It is dying for the same reason that a bride of six months begins to miss the flavor of romance—because men relax and take their ease when they have arrived. Religions and political 'isms thrive best on persecution; no nickel cigar amounts to much after it gets a reputation. How many, many authors turn out rot after they get past a nickel a word! It appears to be a very difficult matter to enjoy rewards and keep on earning them.

"I do not believe the 'colyum' conductors have run out of soap. Let any one of them be fired, supposing that he once was clever and now is dull, and on a thin diet he will become clever again. Necessity is the mother of industry. The brightest idea the Prodigal Son ever had came to him after his diet was restricted to husks.

"No man can be clever all the time—and always the disheartening fact remains that the prosperity of his jests depends upon the ears of his audience. If he will refrain from being a scold or an ass and keep the ego properly throttled, the world can ask no more. The business of the paragrapher is to be the world's court fool—to preach a bit, to make merry, to be entertaining. It is not the highest of callings, but the world needs a laugh now and then. 'If any man can play the pipes, in God's name let him play.'"



Join the "Ladies' Clean-Up Club" —

A housewife in the West told us recently about the new "Clean-Up Club" she had organized in her section. The ladies get together once a week and discuss the newest and best methods for brightening up the home and making it more livable.

This lady reported that she has had her greatest success with Valspar Varnish-Stain, which she said has made her home fairly *shine*. First she tried it on the kitchen floor because there were a number of worn spots there. Then she refinished her porch chairs. Finally she surprised everybody by digging out an old, unused table and making it look like new.

Many of the other ladies have done similar things, and the "Clean-Up Club" is doing much to improve the home life in that town.

We are giving publicity to this idea because a "Clean-Up Club" in every town might well be linked up with the "Better Homes Movement."

If good products could become members of such a Club, we would enter Valspar Varnish-Stains, Valspar-Enamels, and Valspar Varnish, for these have done much to brighten up millions of homes all over the country.

The Valspar Varnish-Stains referred to above are unequalled for floors, doors, walls, chairs and furniture—in fact, wherever you want waterproof protection combined with lustrous, beautiful colors.

These Stains come in Light and Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry and Moss Green. If you are not familiar with the Valspar products, send in the coupon below for samples.



Send for Sample Can
and Color Chart

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World

**VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
VARNISH-STAIN**



The famous Valspar
- boiling water test

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.)

Valspar Instruction Booklet with Color Charts, 15c extra.

Print full mail address plainly.

Dealer's Name.....

Address.....

Your Name.....

Address..... City.....

Valspar-Stain . ☐
Choose 1 Color.....
Clear Valspar . ☐
Valspar-Enamel ☐
Choose 1 Color.....
Valspar Booklet ☐

(Lit. Dig. 10-11-24)

Can you enjoy a pipe?

There are smokers of tobacco in other forms who look with envious eyes on the contented and comfortable pipe-puffer.

For there is an obvious peacefulness about pipe-smoking that rests the nerves and invites the soul to calm and pleasant contemplations

Millions of men do smoke pipes with undiluted satisfaction. Other thousands try a pipe, get their tongues burned, find the draught too strong, or have some other unhappy experience that discourages them.

Our business, in a word, is to make pipe-smoking pleasant and enjoyable to any man that fancies this mode of tobacco incineration. We strive to do this by providing a tobacco that doesn't bite the tongue, doesn't smoke too strong, doesn't leave an after-taste.

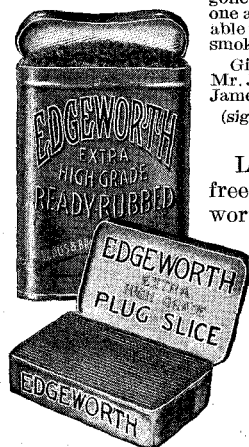
But we'll let Mr. Moxley tell it. Here is what he writes:

Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

St. Louis, Mo.
March 10, 1924.

Please allow me to say a word of praise for "Edgeworth." Last fall I thought I would try again to smoke a pipe—so I bought a pipe and a can of "Edgeworth" and can say very gladly that so far I have not had any sore tongue nor do I feel any "after-taste" from smoking. This is more important when you take into consideration that heretofore I had been unable to smoke a pipe on account of the sickening sensation I had afterward, but that is gone forever and I for one am truly glad to be able to get the one good smoke, "Edgeworth."

Give my regards to Mr. Joe Rivers and Mr. James Edmund.
(signed) Al J. Moxley



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may prove out all the virtues that its smokers claim for it. If you like it, so much the better for us both. If you don't—well, that's that!

Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidor holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber

MOTORING AND AVIATION

CLOSING IN ON THIEVES AND STOLEN-CAR DEALERS

NEW tactics are being used to put an end to the pilfering of automobiles, and while only the cooperation of officials and owners will finally defeat this large menace of the auto owner, Frederick C. Russell is authority for the statement

holders and dividing the spoils, because there would be no spoils. To make a profit out of "self-stealing" an insured car, the crooks are obliged to start by insuring a stolen car, which is rather risky business. The scheme of insuring cars for more than they are worth, or having the old car



THE CAR-THIEF GETTING ON A "JOB"

He may steal the car but, thanks to more stringent laws and increasing cooperation between buyers and second-hand car-dealers, he is likely to have a hard time disposing of it.

that "Never before in the history of the automobile have there been so many forces lined up against the man who steals and deals in cars which are not his own." The present moment finds all sorts of pressure being brought to bear upon the underworld automobile markets, says Mr. Russell, with the car thief and his unscrupulous confederates being backed near—but not quite—to the wall. The writer, who is one of the editors of the Ullman Feature Service, further declares and deposes:

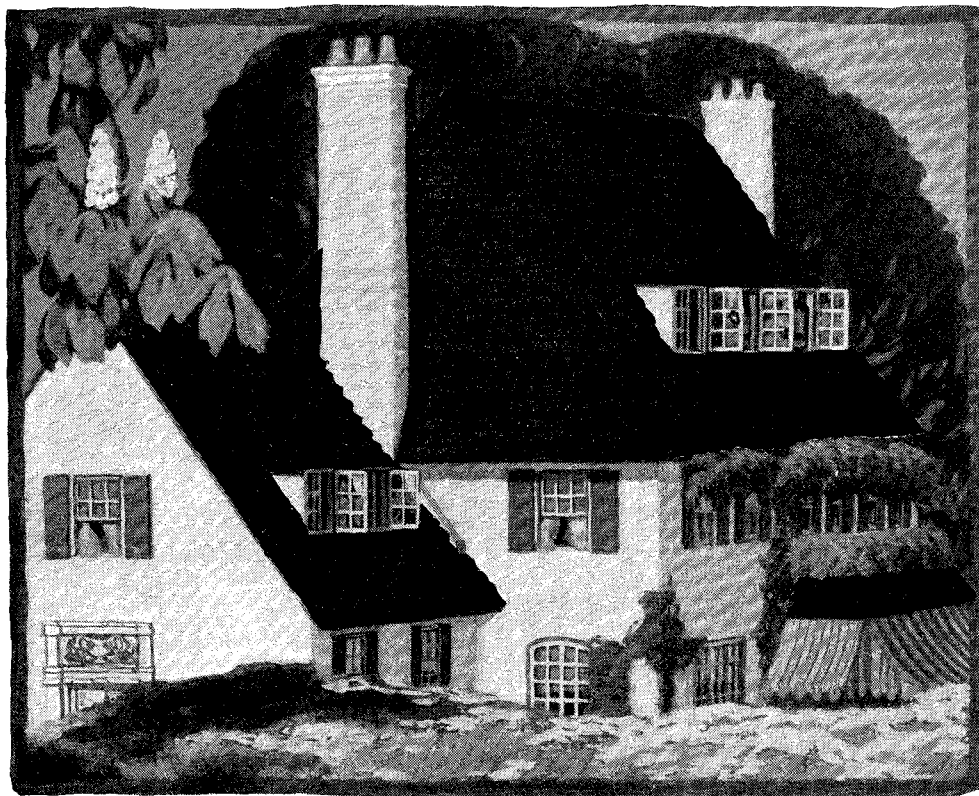
In our enthusiasm to rid motoring of the curse of car thievery we must not forget that the mind of the pursued works as fast as the pursuer's, and that nine-tenths of the work of breaking up traffic in stolen cars is in clearly understanding how far the thief sidesteps his difficulties.

For instance, certain natural forces produced by business and economic conditions are serving to put many a car thief temporarily out of business, tho he can very easily regain his foothold by marking time and awaiting a still further development in conditions. The slump in the used-car market is no great stimulus to car thievery, because it robs the practise of much of its reward. And now that the insurance companies adjust total losses on a basis of the intrinsic value of cars at the time of the loss there is little point in "stealing" cars from unscrupulous policy-

"stolen" so as to be able to buy a new one at the reduced prices, is now a relic of the deflation period.

The insurance guard and the lack of demand for used cars, therefore, seem to combine to make stealing cars a less profitable form of business, but there are many loopholes which must be plugged up by those who are on the trail of the automobile thief if any real progress is to be made in this latest drive. I refer to the possibility of disposing of loot in the foreign markets. The market for used cars abroad and in Central and South America has been as dormant as that for new machines, but it appears as tho a general improvement in foreign conditions is scheduled to begin just as the American car thief's domestic market slumps.

Even with foreign conditions as they are, says the writer, the story is going the rounds that a Mexican agent for an American motor-car manufacturer registered a complaint because a used-car dealer was selling stolen cars of the identical make, directly across the street. Many automobilists can recall incidents not so different from this in various American tours, in the "good old days" when car-thievery was more general and profitable than it is to-day. In several of the larger cities it was alleged the police and civic officials



Build into *your* roof this rare new color *the mellow tan of autumn fields permanently fixed in slate*

The day of the drab roof has gone. A beautiful roofing color in slate has recently been discovered which brings to the slate-surfaced shingle entirely new color effects.

This rare tone, *weathered brown*, gives to your roof the mellow tan of autumn fields, permanently fixed in slate. And only in the Richardson quarries of Georgia is it found.

Such exclusive color in millions of tiny slate flakes not only gives new beauty to your roof but also seals each shingle securely against weather and fire hazards.

The Richardson Multicrome Roof

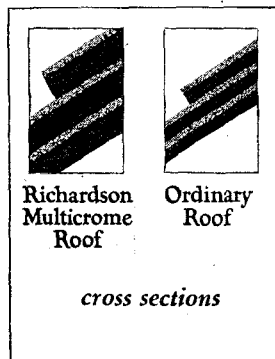
This, however, is but one example of the beauty secured in the Richardson Multicrome Roof. Wholly new, for instance, is the opal effect secured from shingles on which weathered brown and jade green slate flakes

are combined in endless variety. And a bronze mosaic effect is similarly formed with weathered brown and tile red. Many other blends are possible—one to please every taste.

The Multicrome Roof is built of Richardson Super-Giant Shingles, extra large, extra heavy—to give greater beauty, longer endurance. The high quality of its inner materials, too, assures lasting beauty for this roof.

Its base is sturdy Richardson felt, for fifty years recognized as the best. And the waterproofing is Viskalt—unusually durable because 99.8% pure bitumen, especially vacuum-processed.

The Richardson Multicrome Roof represents the maximum roof value at a moderate price. It is economical to lay and equally good for new or over-the-old-roof jobs.



The 50% greater thickness of this roof adds beauty of texture and years of endurance. Closely overlapping slate flakes further protect the sturdy Viskalt-saturated base against weather and fire hazards

Prove the facts yourself

Go to your nearest dealer in lumber, hardware or building material and ask to see the color combinations in Richardson Multicrome Roofs. Also ask him to show you the reasons for their unusual endurance.

Meanwhile send for our beautiful new booklet, *Roofs of Distinction*, showing the exclusive color combinations of Richardson slate surfacing. Or ask for our booklet, *Roofing on the Farm*—a big help in the selection of the right product for each need. Mail the coupon now.

The RICHARDSON COMPANY Lockland (Cincinnati) Ohio

Chicago New Orleans New York City (1008 Fisk Building) Atlanta Dallas

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THE RICHARDSON COMPANY
Dept. 59-J, Lockland, Ohio
Gentlemen: I am considering roofing for

(types of buildings)
Please send me
☐ Roofs of Distinction
☐ Roofing on the Farm
(Check booklet wanted)

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Address

RICHARDSON ROOFING

DEALERS: There is a Richardson product for every roofing need. Perhaps you can secure the Richardson franchise for your territory. Write us.

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Cantilever Shoes

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)
 Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
 Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
 Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
 Ashville—Pollock's
 Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
 Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)
 Baltimore—325 North Charles St. (2nd floor)
 Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
 Birmingham—321 North 20th St.
 Boise—The Bulk Merc. Co.
 Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.
 Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
 Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
 Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
 Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
 Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
 Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
 Chicago—162 N. State St. (opp. Chicago Theatre)
 Chicago—1050 Leland (near Broadway)
 Chicago—1819 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
 Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
 Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
 Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
 Decatur—Raupp & Son
 Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
 Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
 Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
 Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
 Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
 Evansville—North Shore Bootery
 Evansville—210 So. 3rd St. (near Main St.)
 Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
 Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
 Grand Rapids—Hershelheimer Co.
 Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
 Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
 Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
 Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
 Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
 Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
 Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
 Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
 Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
 Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
 Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
 Lowell—The Bon Marche
 Macon—Macon Shoe Co.
 Madison—Family Shoe Store
 Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
 Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
 Memphis—28 No. Second St.
 Milwaukee—Brewer Shoe Co.
 Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
 Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
 Mobile—E. H. Britton
 Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
 Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
 Newark—897 Broad St. (Second floor)
 New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
 New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
 New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
 New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
 New York—1250 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
 Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
 Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
 Omaha—1708 Howard St.
 Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
 Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
 Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
 Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
 Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
 Portland, Ore.—333 Alder St.
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
 Providence—The Boston Store
 Reading—Sig. S. Schwerner
 Richmond, Va.—Seymour Syco
 Roanoke—L. Bachrach Shoe Co.
 Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
 St. Joseph, Mo.—215 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
 St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
 St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
 Sacramento—206 Ochsen Bldg., K near 7th
 Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
 Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
 San Diego—The Marston Co.
 San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
 Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
 Schenectady—445 State St.
 Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
 Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
 Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store
 Spokane—The Crescent
 Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
 Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
 Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
 Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
 Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
 Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
 Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St., Cor. Union
 Waco—Davis-Smith Bootery
 Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
 Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murray
 Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
 Winthrop—Hudson's Bay Co.
 Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
 Yonkers—22 Main St.
 Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

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Make Walking a Pleasure



UT where the blue is spread above Autumn's red and gold, there's a glow of health for your cheeks and a glorious sense of well-being as you swing along on buoyant feet. It is fun to walk in Cantilever Shoes. Weary feet respond to the easy action of the flexible Cantilever arch. Your feet are *alive*.

The Cantilever Shoe follows Nature's plan. Not only is it naturally shaped—it is flexible, like your foot. The arch muscles can exercise with every step. You enjoy real foot freedom in the flexibility of this comfortable shoe.

Feet that have been weakened by muscle-restricting, rigid shoes will react quickly to the wonderful freedom of Cantilevers. The muscles, whose duty is to hold the twenty-six small bones of each foot in arched formation, gain new strength. Weak feet are corrected; flat feet prevented. You gain the satisfaction of comfortable, springy feet that seem to carry you along of their own free will. Best of all, you are able to accomplish more, without fatigue, and you gain in health.

You will like also the pleasing grace with which the lines of the Cantilever Shoe fit the foot. The modishly rounded toe, the moderate well placed heel, and the fine, easy leathers all contribute to the comfort and good looks of the Cantilever. And the flexible arch nestles up snugly to the under-curve of the foot, giving restful support and accentuating the beauty of the arch and instep.

Appropriate Cantilever models enable you to be comfortable on any occasion. There are trim oxfords for wear with tailored costumes, snug boots for stormy weather and an interesting variety of pumps in two-strap and three-strap designs for afternoon or evening; also a new "step-in" pump that is very good looking.

Cantilever Shoes are inexpensive. High quality leathers insure long wear and moderate prices make them easy on your pocketbook. If you do not find a dealer in the partial list at the left, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 414 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and they will send you the address of a conveniently located Cantilever store.



Cantilever Shoe



MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

were "in cahoots" with the thieves, and that a used car of practically any make could be obtained by "ordering" from the proper official. Mr. Russell writes further:

State legislation has been only locally effective in curbing traffic in stolen cars. The Federal Dyer law, like the Volstead Law, accomplishes just so much and no more. In States where it is difficult to obtain a license for a car which does not have a clean bill of health, the car thieves do not attempt to sell their goods, tho such States are frequently their most fertile producing center.

This fact, says Mr. Russell, is leading to the belief that the only successful way to fight the car thief is to continually attack the market for his loot. At the present time, he declares:

Much of the difficulty which automobile clubs, police officials, insurance companies and motor-vehicle departments confront in dealing with this menace is that they are too frequently obliged to work single-handed. They may accomplish something locally, but their efforts serve only to cause the car thief a little annoyance.

The agitation for national registration of motor-cars has now subsided, owing to a realization on the part of its followers that the States have no intention of giving up their lawful revenue from registrations by turning over the work to the Government. Various proposals whereby the Government would handle the transfers of ownership and pass upon applications before the States could issue licenses to their resident car owners have been considered and rejected as involving too much politics and other natural difficulties. Such proposals, together with the numerous plans for "clearing" theft information, however, serve to keep the car thief worried and his business less attractive.

But motor-car owners must not become too enthusiastic over the probable success of new attacks because the car thief is a clever person who learns to be cleverer every time he meets and conquers a new difficulty. So long as motor and serial numbers can be altered, so long as motorists forget to use their locking devices, so long as applications for registration, bills of sale and transfers of ownership can be forged and so long as people buy cars without inquiring into all the details of the previous ownership, just so long will the business of stealing cars flourish.

Thieves will continue to select plunder from among those cars which are left unlocked (frequently the locked ones are no obstacle) and they will sell the booty to those who do not know what difficulties they will encounter when trying to apply for a license.

The car owner has a dual rôle to play in defeating this menace, and the fact that he is succeeding in one direction should not blind him to the need for increased effort in the other. Car thievery is being checked through pooling of the interests of those who are fighting it, but individual effort and responsibility is as important as ever.

Nothing permanent in the way of a victory is possible unless all owners consistently protect their cars from thieves and refuse to buy cars of questionable origin.

INSANITARY TOURIST CAMPS

STRICTER supervision of municipal tourist camps is advocated by a writer in *American Medicine* (New York), basing his opinion on a recent Indiana health report. Among recent forms of recreational pleasures, he points out, none has attained greater popularity than that of motor camping-trips. Their economic value to communities is indicated by the interest that Chambers of Commerce take in inviting motor tourists to visit their particular garden States. He continues:

While the money that these tourists bring has attracted attention, State Departments of Health have been concerned with the sort of health that these travelers bring into the State, and the kind of health they acquire while within its domains. Any epidemic arising at a tourist camp would be an unfortunate occurrence and reflect seriously upon the department of health administration.

In the *Monthly Bulletin of the Indiana State Board of Health* (May, 1924) mention is made of the fact that the water and sewage department of the State Board of Health during the 1923 touring season made a survey of 116 tourist camps, with results that were not wholly encouraging. There was definite evidence of the need for the cooperation of health authorities, in order to banish insanitary conditions that might result in considerable ill-health. Twenty-seven per cent. of the tourist camps' water supplies were found to be undesirable and unsafe. The water hazard always exists for the traveler, but, obviously, established camps should be free from any suspicion concerning the available potable water.

Among the inspected camps only 22 per cent. of the outside toilets were approved as sanitary. This condition is intolerable and is a matter of serious concern, not merely to tourists, but to the communities whose hospitality they seek to enjoy, by reason of the danger from improper sewage disposal.

Only 47 per cent. of the camps had satisfactory and approved methods for garbage disposal. Admittedly, the itinerant motorist is none too careful about his methods of managing garbage, refuse, and general waste. It becomes particularly necessary, therefore, to make provision for the proper disposal of such wastes in a manner that will fix the full responsibility upon the tourist. Not merely should adequate cans be provided at convenient locations, and numerous signs be posted with instructions, but, if possible, there should be penalties for the non-use of the sanitary conveniences provided.

Where there are tourist camps established, they should be under the direct control and direction of the State departments of health. A representative of the health department should be charged with the duty of maintaining such camps in a sanitary condition. Further, the special police power of the health department should be extended to its agent, so that he may have the authority to serve a warrant or expel a tourist who fails to conform to the special sanitary regulations necessary for conserving the health of these transient populations. Such a procedure, however, is not feasible, until the State Department of Health undertakes the licensure of authorized tourist camps and maintains the adequate inspection of its sanitary equipment and undertakes the

TIFFANY & Co.

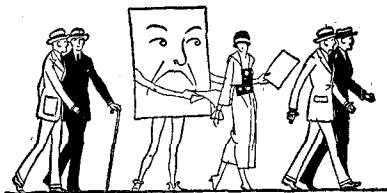
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After all, why not use good paper? It costs only a fraction of a cent more if your choice is Danish Bond, and that fraction of a cent is returned to you many times over—in results!

For while Danish Bond is close to the world's best in quality it is surprisingly moderate in price. And it is made in white and ten colors!

Danish Bond is just one of many kinds of paper made by the B. D. Rising Paper Co. Whether you buy Danish Bond, or any of the other papers in the Rising line, you are assured of the kind of quality you have a right to expect, at a price you can afford to pay.

Make it a point to get prices and samples from your printer, stationer or lithographer. There's really no need of using cheap paper when you can get good paper by paying such a little bit more.

Rising papers are also furnished in ready-to-print mailing sets and social announcements by the Old Colony Envelope Company, of Westfield, Massachusetts. Write for samples.

DANISH BOND

ONE OF THE LINE OF PAPERS
WATER-MARKED DANISH

Made in the hills of Berkshire County by the

B. D. RISING PAPER COMPANY
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MOTERING AND AVIATION

Continued

supervision requisite to maintain the safety for visitors.

Inasmuch as the motor vacationists must be reckoned with each summer, it is imperative that some organized method of protecting them be instituted. Whatever regulations are established, they become legitimate, in view of their double function in conserving the comfort, pleasure, and health of the traveler, and in safeguarding the life and well-being of the community. It will not be long before the rapid traveling motorist will wish to know which camps have the stamp of approval of State Departments of Health. There is reason, therefore, for the listing of licensed and approved tourist camps for the benefit of the general public. The publication of such lists would, in itself, stimulate private owners to adopt official plans and seek for the approval selection of official inspectors.

Whether tourist camps are under public or private ownership, they should be subject to the necessity of meeting reasonable standards of decency, cleanliness, and sanitation.

AN AIRPLANE LANDING-FIELD THAT GOES TO SEA

WHILE government officials at Washington call conferences to decide whether airplanes have rendered obsolete the surface vessels of the Navy, from battle-ship to torpedo-boat, the new American airplane carrier, *Langley*, is coming in for a good deal of interest and comment. The *Langley* is practically an airplane landing-field that goes to sea, reports a correspondent of *The Scientific American*, and she "presents a most fascinating departure from the commonplace for those who are interested in the development of modern aviation science." The strangely equipped vessel was named after Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, one of the pioneers in his conceptions of the possibility of aviation. Ships of this general nature, announces the correspondent on the authority of our naval experts in Washington, will play a huge part in any possible naval warfare of the future. As for the physical aspect of this latest addition to the science of warfare on the seas—and particularly in the air above the seas:

The *Langley* is 540 feet long and looks every inch of it on account of her long flying-deck. She is sixty-five feet wide. The flying-deck extends nearly the full length of the ship and is supported on lattice-work steel towers on each side. Ground personnel is necessary for rigging the flying-deck arresting-gear as well as to assist the planes. In order to have them at hand when desired, and be able to clear the deck for flying, life nets are provided at the side of the flying-deck. The nets are some five feet wide, made of steel in some places and rope in others. When rigged for sea they are vertical and stand about three feet above the deck.

The masts are, of course, kept housed when the deck is clear for flying. This is accomplished by the upper part telescop-

ing into the lower part below the deck. The rigging and yard stow in a well, built into the flying-deck, which is covered with a flush cover.

The *Langley* is equipped with the latest type of catapults for launching seaplanes from the flying-deck, one near the bow and the other near the stern. These are operated by air which actuates air-pistons, which move a crosshead at a high rate of speed, and this motion is multiplied by a pulley connected to a carriage which moves a track on the flying-deck. The carriage is accelerated to sixty miles per hour in a comparatively short distance, and then stopt suddenly by a brake at the end of the track. This releases the plane.

Coming below the flying-deck we find many unique features in the arrangements for the service of the planes. In the forward part of the ship is a thoroughly equipped machine shop for the repair or manufacture of anything required for a plane or a ship in connection with planes. An adjunct of this is an instrument room containing small precision lathes and facilities for testing or repairing most instruments used on a plane. Below the machine shop are commodious store-rooms for carrying all small fittings, instruments and material used in repairs to planes, in addition to ships' equipment.

Below the well-deck there are four large airplane stowage holds, approximately 40 feet by 60 feet and 30 feet deep. By disassembling the planes, it would not be difficult to stow fifty planes in each of these holds on one level. Ordinarily planes are carried with only the outer section of the wings disassembled. Each hold will in this manner accommodate ten planes.

Forward of the foremost airplane stowage hold there are two gasoline storage tanks extending from the inner (double) bottom of the ship, a few feet above the keel, to the main deck level. These tanks will hold 125,000 gallons each. They are separated from all contact with other compartments by void spaces forward, under and abaft of them. Those compartments under and abaft the gasoline tanks are kept filled with fresh water as an insulation. A slight vapor pressure of one ounce is kept on the tank at all times to prevent the escape of gas as vapor into the atmosphere. There are several gasoline stations on the main deck, including one aft for fueling seaplanes tied up to the stern of the ship. There are also three airplane fueling stations on the flying-deck.

Not only does the *Langley* carry planes, but it also has all facilities for fighting with them when necessary. According to the correspondent:

A torpedo room for stowing twenty-four torpedoes is located in a large hold below the main deck. This room contains also two air compressors for charging torpedoes or firing catapults, elevator mechanism, warhead locker for torpedo warheads, bomb stowage, gyro compass room, and lubricating oil-tanks and pumps. By means of the latter, lubricating oil may be pumped to several stations on the main deck or to the flying-deck.

For handling planes from the holds and shifting them to different locations on the main deck or lifting them on to the elevator there are two cranes traveling on tracks suspended below the flying-deck. Two jib cranes, one forward of the elevator on the starboard side and one aft on the port side are intended for general hoisting.

An elevator thirty-six feet wide by forty

STANLEY

Tools in the home are as important as pots and pans in your kitchen.

And now there are tools made expressly for the every day needs of the householder. They are called Stanley Four-Square Tools. We are bringing them to your attention week by week in these pages.

This bit brace is but one of the Stanley household line of tools used every day everywhere.

32 different Tools in this Stanley Four-Square line

Each tool is individually packaged, bears the bright red Four-Square mark for easy identification and its price is plainly displayed.

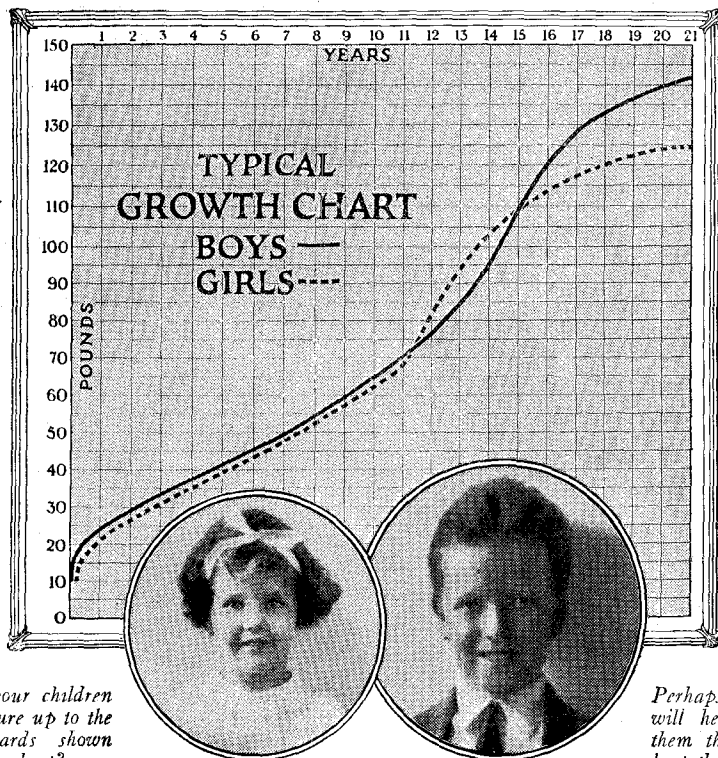
The thinking merchant put Four-Square Tools on sale the moment they were offered. Ask to see them.

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U.S.A.
THE STANLEY WORKS - THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT



Prices slightly higher in Canada

FOUR-SQUARE HOUSEHOLD TOOLS



Are you doing the things which will help your children hold their own in life?

YOU want your children to be strong, robust, healthy. You want them to grow big. Are you doing the things, now, which will insure their utmost development?

The schools are doing their best, with limited means and influence. Your influence is so much stronger, more intimate, more continuous. You have complete control of the hours most important in building health and strength—mealtime, the play hours, the sleeping hours.

One of the rules which the schools most strongly advocate is to avoid the use of caffeine. This is not based on theory, but on many investigations which show caffeine to be definitely harmful. One such investigation showed that children who were allowed caffeine averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to 4 pounds less in weight, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch less in height than those who took no caffeine. The caffeine drinking children ranked from 2.6 per cent to 9.6 per cent lower in their school lessons than those who took no caffeine.

You can very easily see that your children escape from the effects of caffeine by giving them in its place a drink which they will instantly like—Instant Postum made with milk.

Postum is *all wheat*—whole wheat and bran, sweetened a trifle and skillfully roasted. Instant Postum is prepared just as easily with hot milk as with boiling water. It is remarkably convenient—made instantly in the cup. It has the full, delicious flavor of roasted wheat—a flavor which makes it the favorite drink in 2,000,000 homes—with the added nourishment of milk. Then, too, this satisfies the children's desire to have the same drink as the grown-ups—and it is a warm drink such as you like to give them before they start for school.

Do your children measure up to the standards shown in the chart? To get them there—to keep them there—accept the offer of Carrie Blanchard, nationally famous food demonstrator.

Carrie Blanchard's Offer

"I want you to try Postum for thirty days. I want to send you your first week's supply, free—and my own directions for preparing Postum in the most delicious way.

"Will you send me your name and address? Tell me which kind you prefer—Instant Postum or Postum Cereal (the kind you boil)."

FREE—MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

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I want to make a thirty-day test of Postum. Please send me, without cost or obligation, the first week's supply of

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In Canada, address CANADIAN POSTUM CEREAL Co., Ltd., 45 Front St., East, Toronto, Ont.

Convenience and economy! Your grocer sells Postum in two forms. Instant Postum is made in the cup by adding boiling water. There's no easier drink in the world to prepare. Postum Cereal (the kind you boil) is also easy to make, but should be boiled 20 minutes. Either form costs less than most other hot drinks.

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

feet long, located centrally on the main deck, is provided for hoisting planes from the well-deck to the flying-deck. It has a capacity of five tons at a lifting rate of twenty feet per minute, and can accommodate two small planes together. The hoisting power is obtained by a 175-horsepower electric motor in a large elevator compartment below the main deck. When raised, the elevator forms part of the flying-deck.

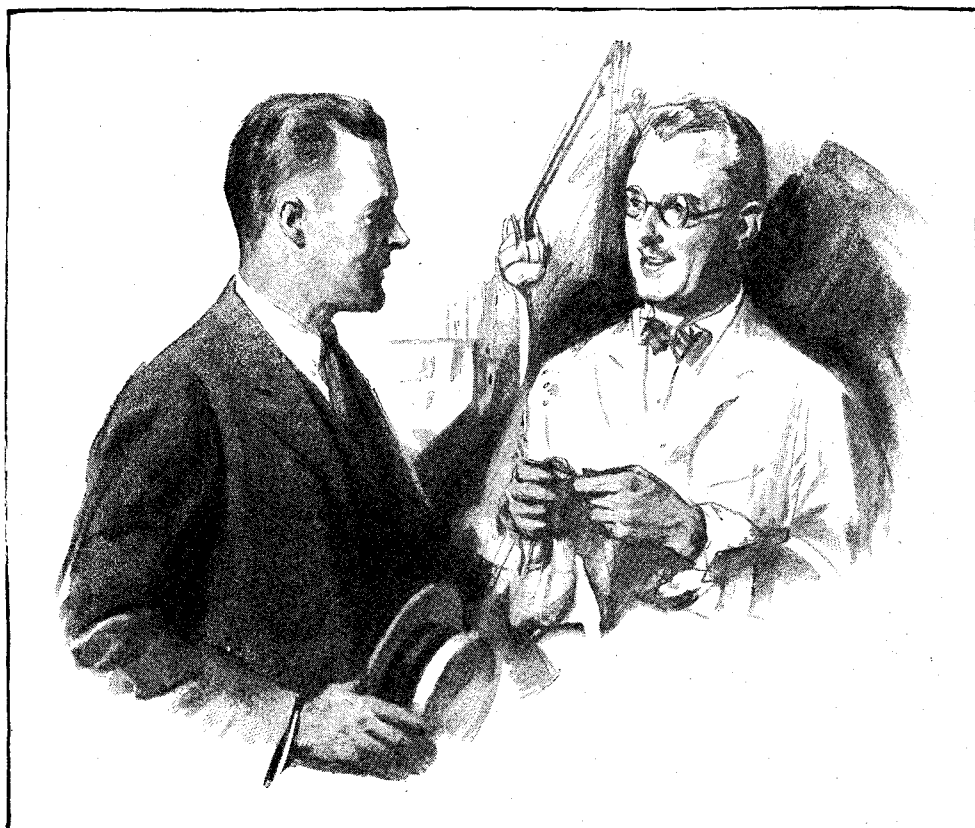
Among the special features of the ship, none is of more importance than the facilities provided for weather forecasting. This is done in the aerological laboratory below the flying-deck. This laboratory is equipped very completely and has two aerographers, whose sole duty is weather forecasting, and who have made a special study of this art. Bulletins of flying weather are issued before all flying operations. These are based on radio reports from different stations combined with local observations with the instruments furnished. It may be said that the forecasts have been surprisingly accurate.

Besides being equipped for fighting, planes are prepared for reconnaissance work by means of the photographic facilities on board. Probably the most valuable service which this laboratory and the three expert photographers gives to the ship consists in the moving-pictures which they take of every landing made on deck with an ultra-rapid lens. The negative is developed, printed and shown by the machines on board.

By slowing down the speed of the projector, adds the writer, every detail of the flight is accentuated and an analysis can easily be made of any failure. Also:

In order to provide the last word in communication, all means of establishing contact between the ship and planes are provided. The radio equipment is unusually complete. A telephone sending-set for talking to the planes and a telephone receiving-set provide for voice communication with the planes. Also a pigeon house at the stern of the ship provides accommodations for forty-eight carrier pigeons, for the care of which two specially trained pigeon keepers are assigned.

Let us imagine for a moment that we are privileged to witness a flying exhibition on the *Langley*. We come on board and are escorted to the flying-deck by means of a ladder near the smoke-pipe, or possibly we may get a ride on the elevator. If we go by the smoke-pipe, we will notice smoke issuing from a funnel near the side of the ship. A spray of water will be coming out. The purpose of this is to cool the gases of combustion and thereby reduce the "bumps" in the air caused by the hot gases from the stack. We may notice that the other stack is resting horizontally facing aft in a cradle. The masts are down below the flying-deck, as are the flagstaff and jackstaff; life-nets are rigged out and men are standing in them; boats are in the water with necessary wrecking outfits. The ship's doctor is in one boat ready to rush to a fallen plane. Another doctor is on the flying-deck. A man is standing on the bow with a large signal flag. Three planes are on deck. The executive officer is near the leading plane. The pilot of this plane signals all ready, when the men



Your Dentist Is Your Friend

Like your physician, he is a professional man. Consult him twice a year or oftener and let him help you save your teeth!

When You Leave Your Dentist's Chair It's Up to You!

Your dentist has just put your teeth in good condition. Repairs have been made—where necessary—and very carefully he has cleaned and polished the tell-tale spots that prove your tooth brush has passed them by.

Now It's Up to You!

Within a month there can be trouble brewing—or you can be still free from decay! It all depends upon two things—(1) how carefully you brush your teeth—and (2) whether or not you use the proper tooth brush.

Clean All Five Surfaces!

Just brushing teeth isn't enough. You must clean them thoroughly. There are five surfaces on every tooth which need your attention. Neglect of any one of them may lead to decay—tartar—or perhaps pyorrhea.

"Scientifically Correct"

Your dentist will tell you that 99% of tooth decay starts in out-of-the-way places. Bacteria seek out these spots and crevices as shelters for their destructive work.

With this fact clearly in mind—Dr. West's

Tooth Brush was designed by a famous dentist. That's why it's smaller—curved to fit the INSIDE surfaces; trimmed to sweep the crevices clean. That's why its handle has a reverse curve—which lets you clean the back teeth without straining. In less than three years it has met with hearty acceptance and endorsement by millions of users as well as by the dental profession.

Dentists refer to this tooth brush as "scientifically correct." But it is more than that. Of great importance also—it *actually makes brushing the teeth a simpler and easier process.*

Visit Your Dentist

Go to your dentist twice a year regularly. Have him put your teeth in order. Then—when you leave his chair—use this one health measure daily. Help him save your teeth by proper care. Brush them twice a day with this "scientifically correct" tooth brush and know the joy of good teeth, good health—and a winning smile.

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Dr. West's

TOOTH BRUSH

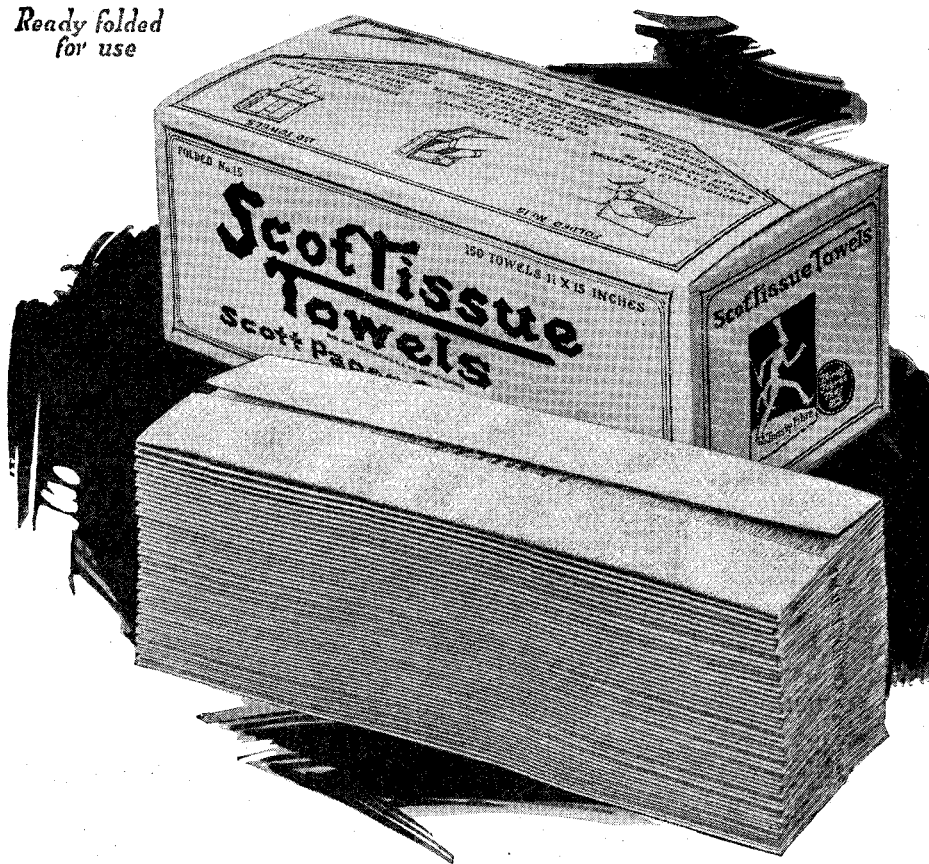


The only tooth
brush with the
health curve.

There's a Dr. West's Tooth Brush for every member of your family. Good dealers can supply you

PRICES:

Adult's.....	50c
Youth's.....	35c
Child's.....	25c
Gum Massage.....	75c

Ready folded
for use

The Health Towel of a hundred uses!

In the home—office—factory—garage—wherever there is need for clean, safe, comfortable towels that *really dry*—ScotTissue Towels do just that because of their soft, white Thirsty Fibres.



150 towels in dust-proof carton, 40c. In Rocky Mountain Zone and Canada 50c. (Postage paid by us.)

24.6 cents per carton when bought by the case (35 cartons—3750 towels). Price per case \$6.15 F. O. B. Factory. Weight 60 lbs. Even lower prices on orders of 5, 10 and 25 cases.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your order.

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Chester, Pa.

Also makers of ScotTissue Toilet Paper

In the kitchen for instance

—they have many varied uses. One of the most popular is that of draining grease from fried foods. Fried bacon, egg plant, french fried potatoes, etc., are made deliciously crisp and appetizing by laying them on a ScotTissue Towel. Every particle of excess fat is thus absorbed and your palate is treated to a greaseless dish that just melts in your mouth. A few kitchen uses:

Drying hands and face

Wiping kitchen sink, gas range, pots, pans, etc.

Polishing glassware, porcelains, mirrors, etc.

Cleaning windows

As napkins

As pads under hot dishes

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Try the handy pack of 25 towels for 10c.

Scot Tissue Towels

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MOToring AND AVIATION

Continued

near by release the hook which has been holding the plane to the deck. The plane speeds along the deck and into the air before it is half-way to the bow and circles over the ship, prettily as a bird. Then another plane just aft of the first one goes up, and a third one just as gracefully as the first one. The three planes assume a formation and get nearly out of sight.

As they return to the ship, the executive officer on one side of the deck and the senior flight officer on the other side indicate by arm signals whether or not the pilot is approaching the ship correctly and is at the proper height. If the pilot finds he is too low he merely circles the ship again; for "safety first" is paramount in this work. The second time the approach is made (be it known, however, that the landing is nearly always made in the first approach), the plane glides gracefully to the deck, slows down and is held there with the strong grip of the arresting-gear with a remarkably short travel of the plane. The pilot jumps out. This plane is run forward and down by the elevator to the main deck. The second plane and then the third land just as gracefully.

As soon as all planes are landed, up goes the port smokestack, the masts are raised, the jackstaff and flagstaff steept, anemometer masts raised, life-nets brought up, and boats recalled. The ship is now a vessel ready for cruising.

SHALL AUTOS STOP AT GRADE-CROSSINGS?

LAWS to compel automobiles to come to a full stop before crossing railroad tracks are pronounced worse than useless by *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). In the first place, it says, such a law is most difficult to enforce. Most crossings are not policed; certainly the most dangerous ones are not, for that is what makes them dangerous. Enforcement must therefore rest mainly on the danger of occasional arrest or through moral restraint. Is a twenty-dollar fine a greater deterrent than the danger of imminent death? The writer goes on:

Who bothers to slow down to eight miles an hour in those villages where signs dating back to the horseless carriage period still require that decorous progress through the streets? How many drivers, sure of their ability to judge the safety of a crossing, will obey this new law if they think it is more dangerous to stop and then proceed than to keep on across the track with their usual caution?

For there is the chance that the complete stop at the crossing is more dangerous than the cautious continued progress. It sets up an automatic block in a heavily traveled road which, when headways are short, will continue back for a long distance either side of the crossing, with consequent dangers of bumping. But worse than that, to start afresh from a dead stop a few yards from a crossing for many automobiles and for many drivers involves possibilities of danger from stalling and slow pick-up, which are very considerable.

The cautious driver, then, will if anything be less safe when he stops than when

he keeps on going, with due observation of the tracks on either side. How about the reckless driver, who contributes the great majority of the grade-crossing accidents? Suppose he does stop and there is no train in sight? He proceeds then in the same safety as tho he had continued on his reckless way. Suppose there is a train in sight? Is there any reason to believe that the reckless one will not then take the same chance to beat out the train as he does now in crossing without looking to right or left? Will he be any safer against the unexpected second train which comes along in the other direction after the first one has passed? Won't there be just that much more of a thrill in beating the other fellow to it? A fool must be judged according to his folly—and this law doesn't take that into account.

It would not be worth while to express these views, we are assured, were it not that the compulsory stop law is being made a sort of holy cow which every one is urged to kneel down and worship. One's attitude toward safe highways is being gaged by one's acceptance of the necessity of the law. This *The News-Record* considers a ridiculous extreme to have been reached. It concludes:

Statistics of accidents under and without the stop law are either so inadequate as to be useless as evidence, or quite nonexistent. Until some statistics are produced to overcome the theoretical disadvantage—or possibly the lack of advantage—of the scheme, there seems to be no good reason why any one should favor its extension.

IS THE BEST SPEED LIMIT MERELY "GOOD JUDGMENT"?

MOTORDOM, or at least a part of it, using *Motor Life* and William Ullman as its special pleaders, pauses to question the sanity of American speed regulations. People are discovering that mere fixt speed limits serve no useful purpose, that they even encourage accidents, insists Mr. Ullman. In the meantime, he assures us, speed limits for motor traffic are gradually mounting, and few people realize that higher speeds are becoming safer, not because cars can travel faster, but because they can stop quicker should the occasion demand. "Where's the danger in traveling forty miles an hour," asks Mr. Ullman, "if you can stop quicker than you could in the days when the folks on the back seat shut their eyes as the speedometer touched twenty?" He proceeds with further illustration and argument to this effect:

The town of Colonie in New York State has raised the local limit to thirty miles an hour. Various reasons have been given for this. The new State law, for one thing, sets a minimum of twelve miles an hour as the speed in communities other than New York City, Rochester and Buffalo. Fines collected from speeders go into the State treasury after a comparatively small deduction by the village or township. The more reasonable explanation is that the automobile has outgrown the need for a low limit where the roads are not complicated by any increase in pedestrian or vehicle traffic. A car with good two-wheel brakes will stop within 83.3 feet at a speed



We Amaze Men

With this Shaving Cream, whatever they expect

By V. K. CASSADY, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN:

Our claims for Palmolive Shaving Cream sound almost too good to be true. But they tempt millions to ask for samples.

Then comes the test. Our cause is lost if we fail to make good on these claims.

We do make good.

This Cream has become a sensation.

Just because we learned the five things that men wanted most. We worked 18 months to excel in those things—made up 130 separate formulas.

Now give us a chance

We offer a Shaving Cream which millions like. So will you regard it.

We ask you to accept a Ten-Shave Test to prove the claims we make. It may mean new shaving delights.

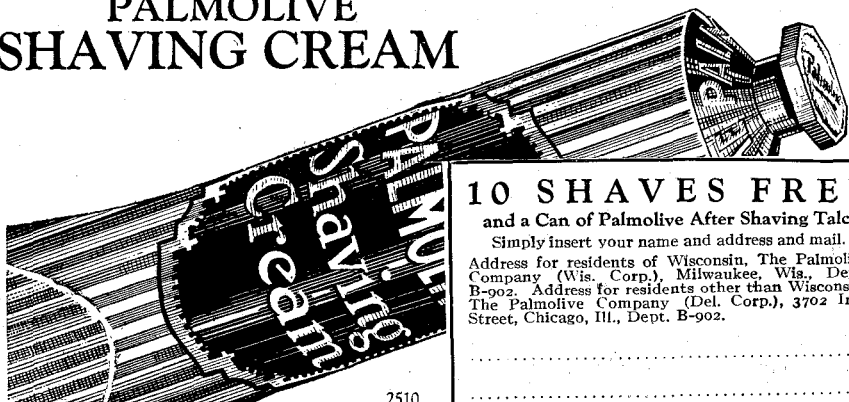
5 Delights

- 1—Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
- 2—Softens the beard in one minute.
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- 4—Strong bubbles hold the hairs erect for cutting.
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To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show. Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look. Try the sample we are sending free with the tube of Shaving Cream. Clip the coupon now.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY (Del. Corp.), Chicago, Ill.

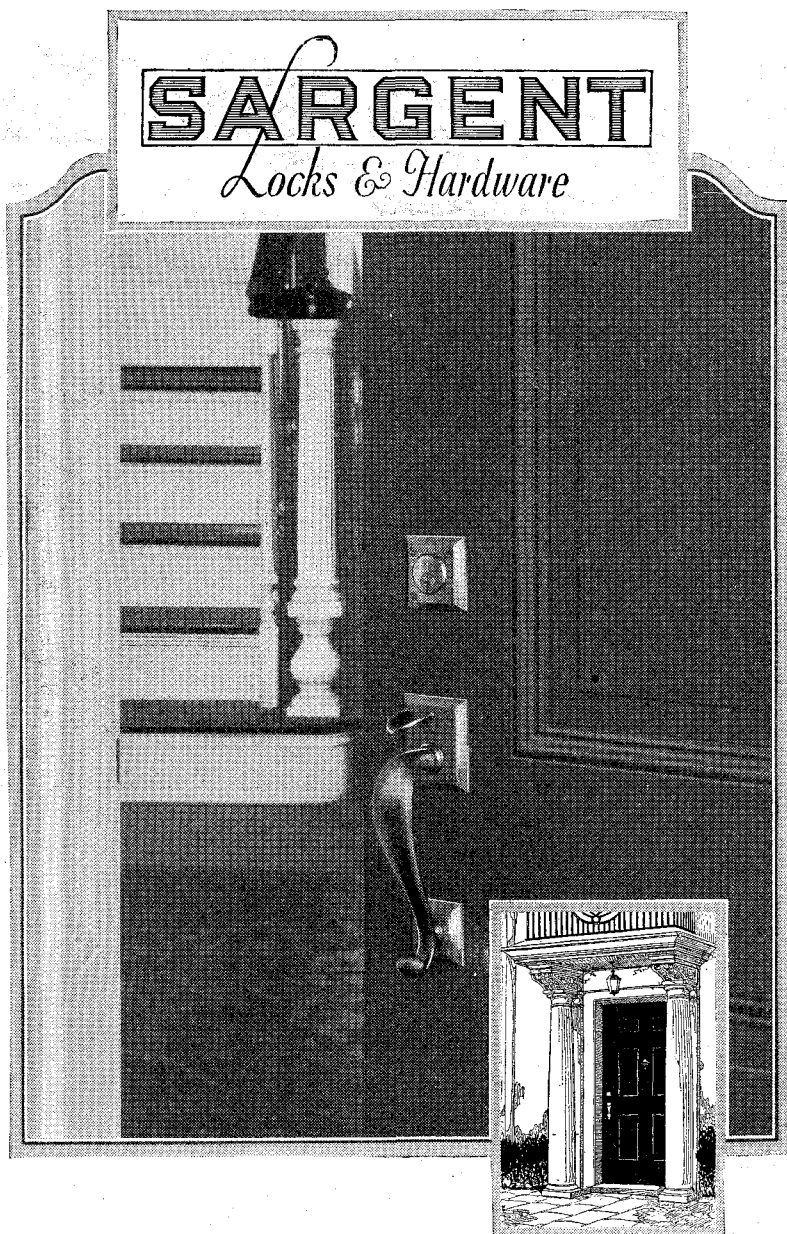
PALMOLIVE SHAVING CREAM



10 SHAVES FREE

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Simply insert your name and address and mail.
Address for residents of Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis., Dept. B-902. Address for residents other than Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 3702 Iron Street, Chicago, Ill., Dept. B-902.

2510



Sturdy—and harmonious too!

YOU need but glance at this Sargent handle and thumb latch to know that here is hardware built to withstand the wear and tear of years. Connecting with it and securely locking this sturdy door is the Sargent Cylinder Lock, which is positive in operation.

But more than protection and lasting service is apparent here. The finely fashioned solid bronze reflects the spirit of friendly portico and curving balustrade. It is *harmonious* as well as enduring and secure.

There are Sargent designs to conform with every style of architecture and decoration. Write to-day for our interesting Colonial Book and with your architect select those Sargent handles, knobs and escutcheons which will add most to the beauty and security of your home—inside as well as out.



SARGENT & COMPANY, Hardware Manufacturers
40 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT CYLINDER PADLOCKS

These are operated by the same unfailing mechanism which makes Sargent Cylinder Locks the choice of so many builders of fine homes. There are sizes and styles for garage and locker doors, tool-boxes, spare tires, chests of valuables—in fact, everything on which a good padlock should be used.

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

of "thirty," while with four-wheel brakes the stop will consume but 55.5 feet of space. Stopping in either case is so efficient as to render a speed of half a mile a minute an unexciting adventure.

Do you remember when the man in the duster had to grip the emergency brake a block from the point where he wanted to stop?

Comfort in speeding, people are beginning to discover, is a matter of freedom from engine vibration and roadability of the car. Safety is a matter of stopping ability. Discovery of these facts is serving to change the whole story so that we may shortly witness the day when no one will turn a hair if the party under arrest vows that he was going only thirty-eight miles an hour.

The writer has been making some observations along a well-traveled street where a product of yesterday's reasoning still rides a motor-cycle with the idea of hauling into court all motorists who travel faster than twenty miles an hour. All those he happens to see, that is. Observations have demonstrated the fact that on his beat the motor-cycle officer loses track of at least 95 per cent. of the drivers, a safe ninety of which drive very much as they please. Unless we are a nation of lawbreakers there must be good reason for this.

And there is. People are discovering that fixt speed limits serve no good purpose; rather that they encourage accidents. A motorist, they find, should be permitted to drive as fast as is consistent with the particular conditions he encounters.

On the street mentioned a moment ago, says Mr. Ullman, the law is actually permitting motorists to drive twenty miles an hour past a schoolhouse as well as past several blind driveways. Yet—

At other points where one couldn't go wrong at forty miles an hour many drivers are being held up for going "twenty-five." There is no logic in this, and no one is discovering it quicker than the harassed motorist.

Experienced motorists are nothing short of dumfounded at the ignorance displayed by legislators in setting minimum and maximum speed limits for their respective States. Just imagine making it lawful for any one to travel at a rate of thirty miles an hour over a highway that may be covered with ice, blotted out with a dense fog or jammed with a holiday crowd! Imagine making it unlawful for a careful driver in a powerful, safe car to travel at a speed of thirty-one miles an hour over some of the straight, wide and smooth concrete roads throughout the country?

Of course no town is justified in setting up a ridiculous maximum speed limit if the purpose is to shake down the motoring public for a little official pin money, but why should any township be prevented from arresting a driver who runs at too high a speed where extreme caution is demanded? Under the present system of policing the American highways and streets it isn't a question of how safely a man is driving but merely one of how fast he is going.

A lot of people are safer to the community or the nation driving forty miles an hour than others are running at "fifteen." It depends upon the conditions,

including the skill of the driver, the weather, the road and the traffic. American speed laws are running wild. We need a law to regulate speed laws.

The motoring public is rapidly developing such a law. The feeling is pretty general that the whole framework of the speed laws is tottering. Being arrested for speeding nowadays is no social disgrace, and while some have expressed the fear that this suggests disrespect for the law, the more reasonable interpretation is that it suggests a desire on the part of the public to see a little sanity creep into legislation. Very soon the police and the motor vehicle departments are going to discover that they might get better results and make the roads safer by arresting a lot of people who aren't going fast.

Some of the more daring and foolhardy stunts, according to the writer, are done at lower speeds. Last winter, to give one instance:

A motorist was struck by a locomotive while approaching a grade-crossing at ten miles an hour. He had been driving most of the day with his windshield virtually covered with snow. It doesn't make any difference at what speed you travel when attempting to pass a street-car that is just starting up. You are just as likely to strike a pedestrian who may be running across in front of the car from the other side.

A car doesn't even have to be in motion to be a source of danger. Every year pedestrians are run down by drivers who wait at the crosswalk with car in gear and clutch held down to the floor. A slip of the foot means a forward and death-dealing lurch of the car.

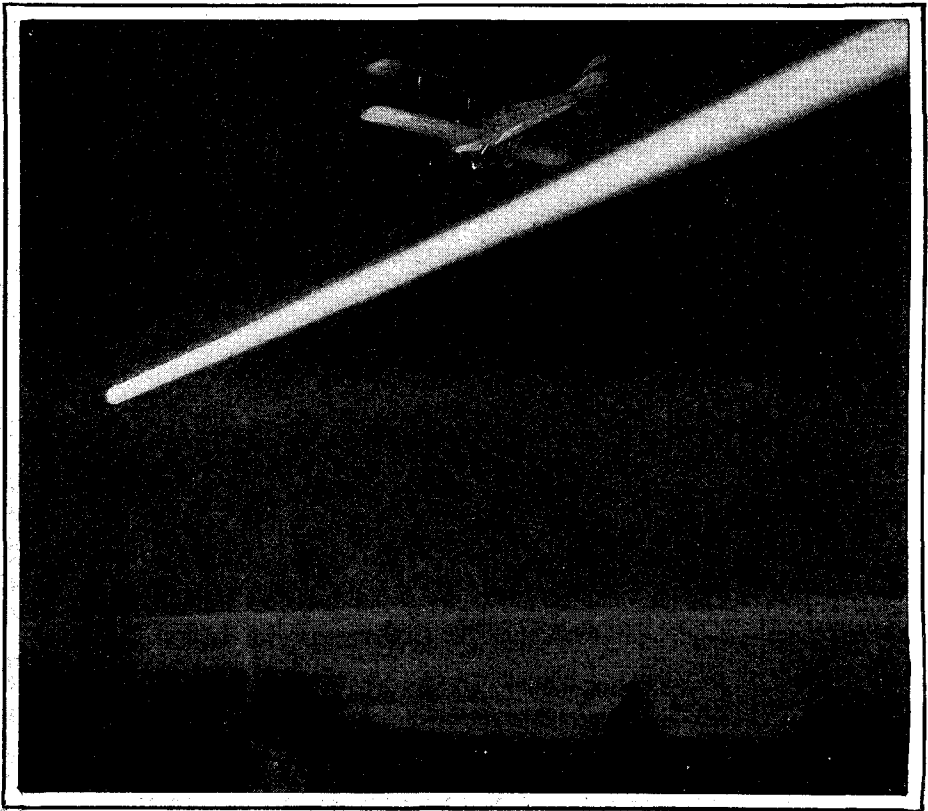
It requires some drivers an appreciable amount of time to grasp the idea that they must step on the brakes and stop in order to avoid an accident. Others think quickly and are therefore just as safe, or safer, at speeds of ten or fifteen miles an hour faster.

The motor laws do not take these facts into consideration. The public, in a vague sort of way, does. The result is that day by day in every way people are driving according to their own judgment. It so happens that at the same time cars are being designed to travel faster with greater safety because they can be stopped quicker. Highways themselves are also becoming safer by reason of smoother paving, elimination of curves and reduction in grades. All this means much greater speed.

Meanwhile the motor laws with respect to speeding continue to sanction the arrest of persons who happen to be so negligent as to overstep the legal limit while a uniform trails them. People who are safe, conscientious and entirely competent drivers are being made to pay fines and endure inconvenience that should be reserved for the genuine offenders, and under such a régime it is only natural that the motoring public should proceed on the theory that the best way to effect a revision in the speed laws is to make it evident at the earliest possible moment that they are entirely out of date.

This matter of speed is a very complicated proposition, but where good judgment is the yard-stick by which it is measured, believes Mr. Ullman, complications are largely eliminated. He says that:

Only the most farseeing traffic experts have been able to discover that custom plays an important rôle in highway safety. It has been demonstrated, for instance,



Beacons of the sky

Between Cleveland, Ohio, and Rock Springs, Wyo., along the night route of the air mail service, tall beacons have been placed every twenty-five miles.

Revolving on great steel towers, General Electric searchlights, totaling 1,992,000,000 candle-power, blaze a path of light for the airplane pilot.

What the lighthouse is to the ocean navigator, these beacons are to the conquerors of the air.



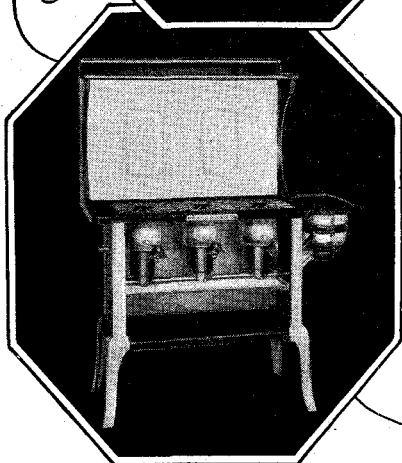
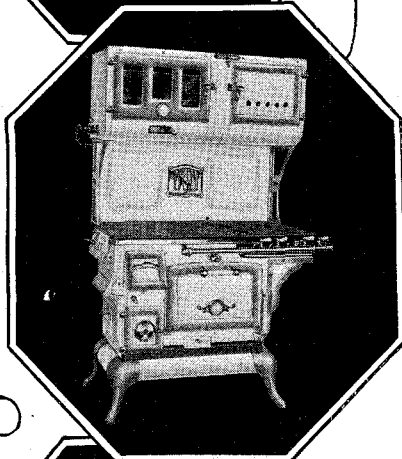
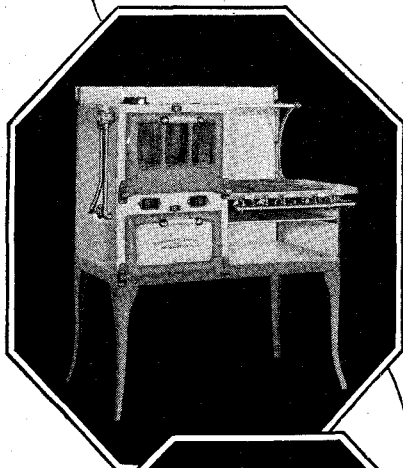
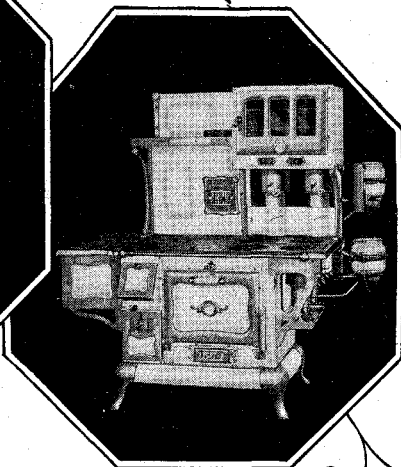
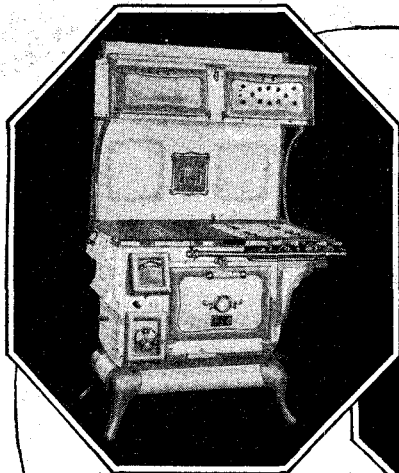
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MOTORING AND AVIATION *Continued*

that if traffic normally hits a pace of thirty miles an hour on certain days over certain roads any motorist who drags along at a speed of "fifteen" is out of harmony with conditions and is a direct, or at least a contributing, cause of accidents and collisions. Others try to pass him. It is both legal and logical that they should do so, but the mere fact that in order to get by him they must move to the other side of the road complicates the whole system. Complicated traffic is a cause of accidents.

"Usage of the road" is a term used by one motor vehicle department official as best describing the feature in automobile regulation that precedes law. The average driver of an automobile shuns riding on the left side of the road because it is customary to drive on the right. There is a law telling him how he shall drive, but he seldom thinks of that. So are there road customs which conflict with laws, and these are the ones that should be made the basis of a type of new law that will grow and become more perfect with the times.

On one highway I have in mind—and there are hundreds like it—speeds of over thirty miles an hour are not only safe but customary. The usage of the road at such points is directly opposed to a law which regulates, or seeks to regulate, the speed of cars to twenty-five miles an hour. When motorists follow the usage of the road they are far less likely to indulge in accidents than as tho some were to complicate matters by driving within the law while the rest drive within reason.

The reason why people seem to obey the law to keep to the right is that keeping to the right is entirely practical. They seem to be unlawful with respect to speed because definite speed limits are not practical.

The only practical speed limit is good judgment, and the motorist is naturally interested to know how such a rule is to apply where individual judgment varies so widely. Here is where "usage of the road" again applies. When nine out of ten drivers maintain a certain range of speed under certain road, weather or traffic conditions the judgment of this majority should be the standard. If an individual motorist does not follow the crowd in this respect he is failing to use good judgment in nine cases out of ten. And it is on this basis that his judgment should be judged.

Here is an instance: If the majority of drivers are running along a highway at a speed of thirty miles an hour that speed is the right speed for the given conditions, otherwise there would be no end of trouble for all of them. Any driver who dashes in and out of the cars ahead of him at a speed in excess of the average is failing in judgment by reason of risking more than the average driver cares to risk. If he has a more powerful car, a safer car and one with better brakes he may or may not be justified in traveling faster. Here are the conditions:

He should not travel faster if in doing so he is jeopardizing the average of the other drivers. But he is justified in driving faster if the other cars are all of inferior make or in poorer mechanical condition, and provided he can do so without endangering any one else.

The man who pokes along the road and who therefore does not contribute to the orderly procession is quite as much of a hazard as the man who drives faster

than the average. What the motor law-makers lose sight of, however, is the fact that the average speed on all roads and streets is gradually increasing without any sacrifice of safety. A man is speeding, in reality, only when he exceeds this average, making allowances for the fact that the average may vary from one day to another over exactly the same road.

HIST! THE MOTOR-CAMPER SLEEPETH

SCIENCE, according to latest reports, now recognizes at least three well-defined, distinct species of motor-tourists, classified and cataloged according to their nocturnal habits. The first class, we are informed, is "the house-bound or strictly domestic type, numbers of whom can always be found at nightfall, parked at the curb, in front of any small-town hotel." The family of this type may usually be described "waiting wistfully and dustfully in the car while father braves the desk clerk to secure overnight rooms and meals." The second variety is described as "the semi-enclosed tourist," who "travels with a car loaded to the guards, and has a high scorn for anybody who would sleep in anything but a tent." The third species discards even the tent.

Taking the three species up in order, with the hotel-frequenter first, P. M. Fogg describes and expatiates upon them thus in *Motor-Camper and Tourist* (New York):

Father, you see, has never known what it is, since his married life began, to forego a comfortable bed even temporarily. After driving all day, he is—sh!—just a trifle irritable. He insists on his hot bath and a good night's rest. Mother has asthma; nothing could induce her to camp out in the damp night air. Besides, the children are so apt, in their sleep, to throw off the bed-clothes. Every night she gets up two and three times to see. Dear me, they'd be sure to catch their death of colds, if they slept in some old drafty tent, and goodness knows, she doesn't want to have to nurse any of the family on *this* trip, like she had to last year.

And then, there's the matter of meals. This idea of messing over a smoky camp-fire three times a day, rain or shine—mother never could see anything in it. She likes to have her salad dressings just so. And unless father's steak and onions are cooked exactly right, he's so peevish that there's no living with him. The doctor has positively insisted, moreover, that the twins shall have stewed prunes twice daily. You see, they *must* have their iron in this form; and one can't muss with such things when camping. After all, what's the use of trying to carry a van-load of bedding, camping equipment and food, when the car is already crowded with trunks and bags and the dog and the other members of the household?

Oh, certainly, hotels are frequently far from desirable. There's no argument about that. It's to be expected. Stuffy little rooms, with torn window-screens that let the mosquitoes in—might as well not have screens at all. One towel—always have to ring for the other five. Soap-cake, big as a minute. And the prices! Scandalous, simply scandalous. Still, it's only once a year, you understand,



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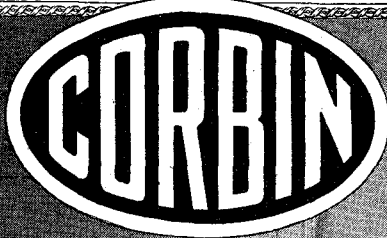
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MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

so what if it does cost a little? One has to keep up a decent appearance.

As for the second variety, or semi-enclosed tourists, who travels with a car loaded to the guards, says Mr. Fogg:

He and his family are always enthusiastic over the annual camping trip. They're all out to rough it. No hotels for them. Each evening Pop unpacks the two-compartment, patent jiffy tent and proceeds to erect it with all due ceremony. You'd think it was a lodge meeting; and in a way, it is. But land o' goodness, you wouldn't expect a fellow to stop in an auto camp *without* a tent, would you? Or along the roadside? Why, it wouldn't be decent!

It takes Pop nearly an hour to set the thing up. He tries a new wrinkle every day. Unfortunately, the tent exhibits such a variety of kinks and such a degree of diabolic perversity that Mom has learned to hustle the girls off for a pail of water or something, soon as Pop starts to unpack the impedimenta. He never could follow the directions that came with the tent; never hopes to be able to; and so far has never accepted a hint from any one else. Still, he wouldn't give up the fascinating routine connected with the unstrapping, unrolling, swearing, erecting, cussing, taking down, rerolling, grumbling and packing that complicated outfit; not for anything. No, sir; that's part of the game.

But after the tent is up and the collapsible cots have been uncollapsed, Pop can sure sleep to beat the band. Why last summer in the village auto camp at Plainsburg, no less than three other touring parties filed complaints with the village marshal, because Pop snored so loud. Mom and the children are too tired to hear anything after two hundred and thirty-two and seven-tenths miles of jolts and dust and corn-fields and bridges and windmills every day. But Pop's this here way—he believes in sticking to the schedule, for you never know—there might be a bad detour or mud ahead. Then they'd lose time, and three weeks is too short, anyway, for the trip.

When it comes to the eats, Mom sure fries chickens better over a little brush-fire on the prairie than she does, by golly, at home over the old anthracite coal-stove. 'S fact. Of course, a little dust blows into the grub, now and then, but that's nothing. Helps your digestion, Pop always allows. He lets Mamie and Dora drink coffee on these summer tours. Mom forgets all about her store teeth and she eats roasting ears, cooked in the ashes, and it seems like Pop's always ready for another helping of somethin'.

Gosh! They wouldn't bother stopping in any of these hotels, where you've got to doll up for meals, and then sit around on the porch all evening. Besides, you can't always "make" a town at night without changing the schedule. Moreover, you've got to sleep under canvas if you want to learn the feel of this camping-out stunt.

Then there is the third species of auto tourists who discards even the tent. According to Mr. Fogg:

Here is your carefree, sleeper-out-under-the-stars variety of homo. Neither the stuffy hotel nor the crowded auto camp, with its muss of rubbish, and pother and

squalls and slop appeal to him and his brood. Toward night he selects some secluded spot far enough from the highway to insure privacy. It may be near a grove, or on a mountain-side, in a gulch by the bank of a rippling stream, or out on the flat, open prairie.

At any rate, the preparations for sleeping are simple. Army cots are unlimbered, or hammocks erected, and blankets are unrolled. That's all there is to it, except to insure that if possible the family will be shaded from the early rays of the rising sun; unless, indeed, the members wish to arise almost with the first twitter of the birds.

If it rains, such campers must curl up in the car, or hunt for a house, a barn or a granary for the night. But in the morning they're off for a hike, sniffing the crisp air with a zest, and bringing to the camp-fire breakfast of bacon, coffee and eggs more of an appetite than could possibly be developed for hotel fare, eaten amid snowy linen, and with itching palms standing at the side of the table.

To be sure, the out-in-the-open theory at times has some disadvantages. However, if you happen to be one of the lovers of the out-of-doors to whom the open-face method of sleeping appeals, and you like to look up at the stars instead of a cracked plaster ceiling or a stretch of canvas, here's a tried and proven formula for a comfy hammock. A hammock, you see, can be erected almost as quickly as a cot can be unfolded, and it will conform to the lines of the body even more fully. You may look up at the sky, relax, and drop off to sleep; such a restful sleep that in the morning the magpies will be scolding down from the boughs overhead before you are aware that you have been discovered.

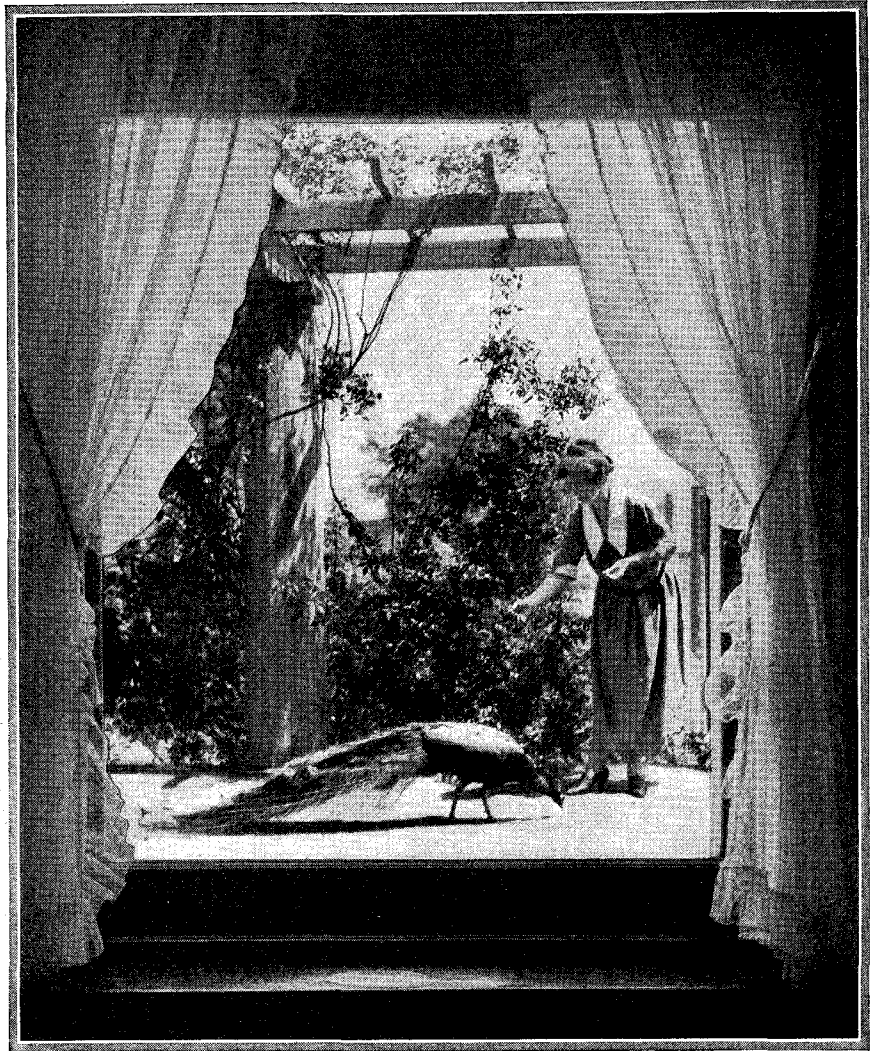
A hammock, too, overcomes the objections of those timid souls who reject the lowly cot on the theory that possible or impossible snakes may be lurking in the grass, and that bugs, spiders, and toads are sure to accomplish some deadly purposes upon cot sleepers. For them, the hammock is the thing, for it hangs well above the ground, and can be stretched tightly or otherwise, as desired.

Here goes, then.

For the body of the hammock, take a piece of stout canvas 42 inches wide, and from 8 to 9 feet long, depending on the height of the sleeper. Hem each end strongly, leaving loop space large enough for a thick broom-handle to slip through easily. Now, from spade-handles or other round, close-grained hard wood similar in size, cut two end sticks for the hammock, each 54 inches long. Bore 7/16-inch holes 2 inches from each end.

For supporting poles use two pieces of 2" x 2", straight-grained and free from knots, each 5 feet 6 inches in length. It is well to drive a tight ring of iron over each end to prevent splitting, then force a spike in one end of each pole, allowing it to protrude 3½ inches. The spike may be made from a 6-inch piece of ½-inch round iron. At a distance of 3 inches from the other end of the pole fasten a strong hook on each of two opposite sides. One of these is for the support of the hammock, and the other for the guy ropes.

Slide the end sticks through the hems in the canvas, then take two pieces of rope, each 6 feet long, pass the ends through the holes in the sticks, and knot them securely. The guy ropes are each 17 feet in length. There should be four of these, in order to double-guy each pole. Drive notched pegs in the ground and use friction clamps of wood or metal, exactly as in guying a tent fly.

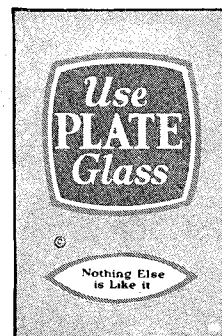


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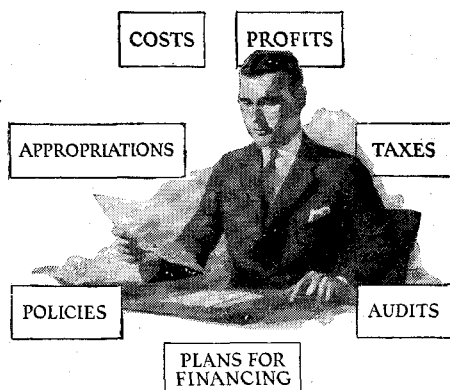
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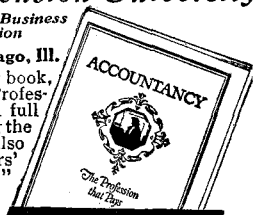
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SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION • CONTINUED

THE ROCHESTER PLAN OF DRINKING-WATER MEDICATION

GOITER, or enlargement of the thyroid gland, now believed to be due to deficiency of iodine, is unduly prevalent throughout our Great Lakes region. In one city in this region, Rochester, New York, a plan for combating this malady by adding an iodine salt to the public water-supply has been tried out for the past year, as announced some time ago in these columns. Wide-spread comment on this method of "compelling the public to take medicine," as it has been called by some critics, has induced Beekman C. Little, the head of the Rochester Water Department, to defend and justify it in a paper read before the American Water Works Association and printed in its *Journal* (Baltimore). Writes Mr. Little:

A year ago there was given to this Association the first public announcement of the treatment of a municipal water supply with sodium iodide as a preventive of goiter. Within a few weeks inquiries and comments about this treatment began to come into the Water and Health Bureaus at Rochester, where the test was being made, and they are still coming in.

They come from all parts of this country, and several requests for information have been sent from municipal departments in foreign countries. Innumerable clippings from the daily press in many cities have been brought to my attention, and several of the popular magazines and health and medical journals have discussed, or at least directed attention to, the plan. All these notices have not by any means been favorable to the scheme. They do indicate a very wide and keen interest in the subject.

It is safe to say that the majority at present oppose, or to put it more correctly, are skeptical of the procedure and doubtful of any beneficial results. Some have been openly hostile and unreasonable in their opposition, while others, I am glad to say, are sincere in their disapproval, and their criticisms are earnest and helpful. Another class is open-minded on the subject, and these are only awaiting further developments in Rochester before venturing any judgment on adopting the plan.

It may be well to state again just what Rochester is trying to do, and how it is proceeding with this sodium iodide treatment of its water supply:

It is the opinion now of most authorities that the disease called goiter is caused by a lack of iodine in the human system, and, in localities where goiter is prevalent, the giving of minute doses of iodine is a proper treatment.

"It is the belief of the health officials at Rochester that, if every one living in such localities could receive each year this minute quantity of iodine, the disease would be stamped out. They are aided and abetted in this belief by the officials of the Water Bureau, and the public water supply is a means at hand by which this theory can be tried out.

In consequence, a definite amount of sodium iodide, proportional to the known consumption of water, is dissolved in Rush

Reservoir, from which is taken Rochester's supply of water.

This treatment is given twice a year, once in the spring and again in the fall, and covers a period of about three weeks in each instance.

At present this seems to be the only practical way of being sure that every one—or substantially every one—in Rochester will get what is thought to be a sufficient quantity of iodine into his system.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to admit of any definite results, Mr. Little states, except that positively no ill-effects of any kind have been noticed. Dr. Goler, Health Officer of Rochester, is quoted as saying, without making any claims, that on a recent visit to one of the public schools he took pains to observe a large class of the older pupils, and, counting the number of visible goiters, was impressed by the fact that there was an apparent decided decrease from one year ago. To quote further:

An indication of the prevalence in Rochester of this disease is a Health Bureau report that one of our prominent educational institutions, on inspection, showed that over one-half of the 246 girls registered had visible thyroids, or, in other words, goiter. It is worth while spending considerable money if this condition can be bettered. The expense of our treatment is just the cost of the sodium iodide, as the application costs practically nothing. The total cost for the year (700 pounds) was in the neighborhood of \$3,000. In other words it costs about one cent a year per person.

At the Ohio Conference on Water Purification, held at Columbus last year, the preponderance of opinion, I believe, was that the scheme was wasteful and inadvisable—or, as Mr. Ellms of Cleveland puts it, "it would be far more effective and much less expensive to treat the individual for simple goiter than to attempt the medication of an entire water supply."

To this we reply that it would be perhaps difficult, and indeed expensive, to find out and segregate just the individuals needing the treatment, and then to arrange for and insure each one taking his medicine. Our plan obviates these difficulties. We want to prevent any goiter from developing, and so we treat every one. Is not the practice of general vaccination a somewhat similar proposition? No intelligent person disapproves of this wonderfully successful method of combating smallpox.

A number of newspapers gave a good deal of publicity to an article issued several months ago, describing the great danger to the public of thus poisoning the water supply with iodine.

I feel that the daily press was misled somewhat, and a little careless. The article was signed by a comparatively unknown doctor in a large city, but in the newspapers he became a "prominent physician."

As to putting poison into our water supply, some of these critics will doubtless

THE DENTIST AND THE PUBLIC

By R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., New York City

The day is not far distant when the American people generally will fully recognize and appreciate the services of the dentist as a guardian of public health.

The United States Government accorded this recognition to his profession when, during the War, it placed the dentist on the same footing in the military establishment with the physician and surgeon.

Dentistry is a branch of medicine and the dentist is the physician and surgeon of the mouth. He is a "specialist" in the same sense as is the man who devotes himself exclusively to the eye, the ear or the throat.

The importance of his branch of medicine is becoming more evident every day. Recent medical discoveries not only emphasize the necessity of *preventive* dentistry, they also point out the fact that the dentist plays the leading rôle in the cure or alleviation of diseases that were for years of obscure origin.

Of course, great masses of people are ignorant of even the first principles of mouth hygiene. But others, educated in these principles, give their teeth a perfunctory brushing twice a day, and growl at a once-in-several-years bill from the dentist.

In modern dentistry, as in modern medicine, the tendency is toward *prevention* rather than *cure*. "Don't let disease get established in your mouth," the dentists say. End dental troubles before they begin by taking proper care of the teeth and gums.

"Taking proper care" means keeping the teeth and gums absolutely clean at all times, and through all the years of life.

Many parents pay slight attention to their children's teeth. They permit the first teeth to blacken and decay, or the permanent teeth to grow in out of alignment. When these teeth do not meet and occlusion is not perfect, the food is not well masticated, and malnutrition has begun. To avoid this condition the child should be under the observation of a dentist during the period of dentition.

So far as adults are concerned—most of their tooth troubles are avoidable. Visits to the dentist at frequent intervals will assure the ending of dental troubles in the most incipient stage.

quent intervals will assure the ending of dental troubles in the most incipient stage.

Cavities detected when decay has just begun are easily and painlessly filled. When decay has progressed to the point which involves a nerve, not only is the condition serious, but treatment and repairs are painful.

All his knowledge and skill the dentist uses to avoid the infliction of pain. But when the patient does suffer instead of blaming the dentist, let him think rather that he is enduring "a punishment which befits the crime." Had he observed the laws of mouth hygiene, had he visited his dentist *in time*, he would have saved himself useless pain and expense.

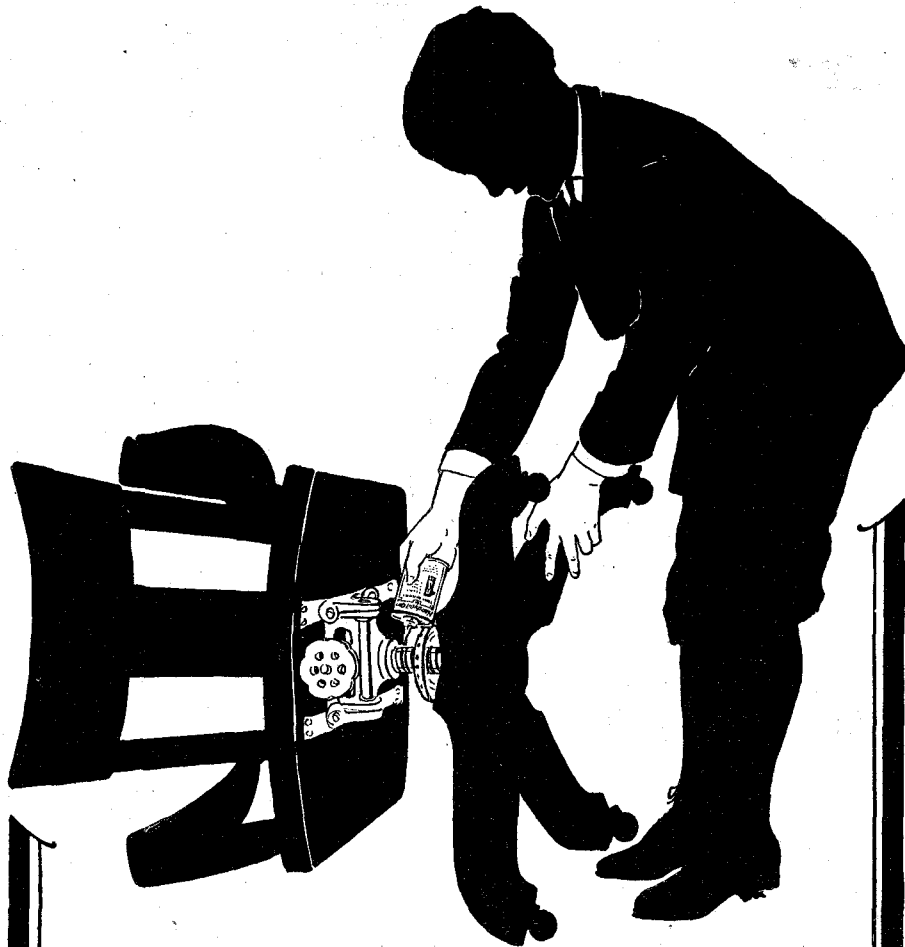
And it is a remarkable fact that so much emphasis is laid on "expense" when health and frequently life itself are at stake. A man who will cheerfully pay his lawyer a large fee for a matter involving his property only, will howl in protest when his dentist or physician charges him but a fraction of the legal fee for advice or treatment perhaps involving his very life.

The dentist, like other professional men, has invested years of his life and a large sum of money in acquiring his knowledge and skill. The return on this investment must come in professional reputation, in the consciousness of service rendered to his fellow-men and in a financial compensation sufficient to guarantee a livelihood and a reasonable share of the pleasures of life.

His fees must, of necessity, be reckoned chiefly on his time. For instance, it takes time even to clean the teeth and time that could be devoted equally well to work commanding larger compensation. The public should take this fact into consideration before protesting dental charges.

The work of the dentist is essential to the health of the community and therefore to its happiness and prosperity. If it is to be of the highest character it must be fully recognized and generously paid for. Then only will real progress be made along the pathway toward the goal which modern dentistry seeks to attain.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

in a month or so complain because we did not start earlier to remove the fishy taste in the water, and for that we use copper sulfate. We feel that in our treatment of the water supply we will absorb no more iodine than the inhabitants in non-goitrous districts get from their food and water in its natural state.

An official standing very high in the municipal government at Rochester was quoted as saying, in effect, that most of our water went toward sprinkling the streets and putting out fires, and it was a crime to use iodine for this purpose. I think if he had fully realized what a very very small proportion of the water consumed in a city goes down the throats of the citizens, he would have made his statement still stronger. We have a consumption of eighty-six gallons per capita per day. The average person takes into his body—at a very liberal estimate—between two and three quarts, or less than one per cent. of the total consumption. By this reasoning over 99 per cent. of our sodium iodide is thrown away or wasted. If, however, we incline to this theory—and believe in it—how about our filtration plants and our chlorin installations? Why spend tremendous sums of money in making, each day, many millions of gallons of water pure and fit to drink, when we drink only one per cent. of it?

It may not be absurd to look into this situation. In fact, I know it is not absurd, for I recall that a member of this Association for whom I have a great admiration (I think it was Allen Hazen) did delve—some time ago—into this very question. That is, whether it would be possible or feasible to have a special system of water to be used only for personal purposes, such as drinking, bathing and the preparing of food. In a manner of speaking, we do waste a good deal of iodine by our plan, but the total cost is comparatively small and not to be considered at all if our goal is reached.

There is, however, an economic question involved. If our plan turns out to be a success and every municipality starts adopting it, what will become of the available supply of iodine, and to what height will the price per pound of the commodity go?

This problem may prove to be a very perplexing one. It is possible that the process of obtaining iodine can be improved, or new sources discovered, so that the supply will meet the demand. I am not sufficiently informed to discuss this phase of the situation.

In my previous paper on this subject I mentioned the fact that salt—common table salt—had been proposed as a very good medium through which to introduce iodine to the human system. Every one uses salt in some form or other every day, and the proportion of table salt entering the human body—compared to the amount used—is very much greater than is the case with water, so the efficiency would be much higher and the drain on the supply of iodine much less.

We are not by any means certain that the treatment of water is the best way to meet the goiter situation, but at least it is one way, and we think it well worth a good trial. If, by exciting interest and investigation, it leads to other and better methods, we will feel repaid.

RARE NEW ZEALAND BIRDS

THE faunæ of New Zealand are distinctive, particularly the bird life. An interesting account of this is given by Andreas Reischek, in his book, *Sterbende Welt* (a dying world), published in Leipzig in 1924. The author lived in New Zealand, occupied in natural history researches for twelve years, and is an authority upon the animal life of that country. A review in *Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau* (Berlin) reports some of his observations as follows:

He treats especially in his book of certain peculiar forms among birds, among them the wingless kiwi. This bird travels through the woods as a solitary hermit for almost the entire year. It sleeps in hollows by day, not coming out until after sunset. Contemplatively it marches along its self-made paths, its head bent close to earth. The woods are crisscrossed in its haunts by its miniature streets. Only at mating time does the hermit become companionable. Then the mates seek for food in company night after night. The care of the brood is undertaken by the male while the mother bird sleeps alone in a near-by hole. The young soon become independent and their parents cease to bother their heads about them. In captivity they become tame.

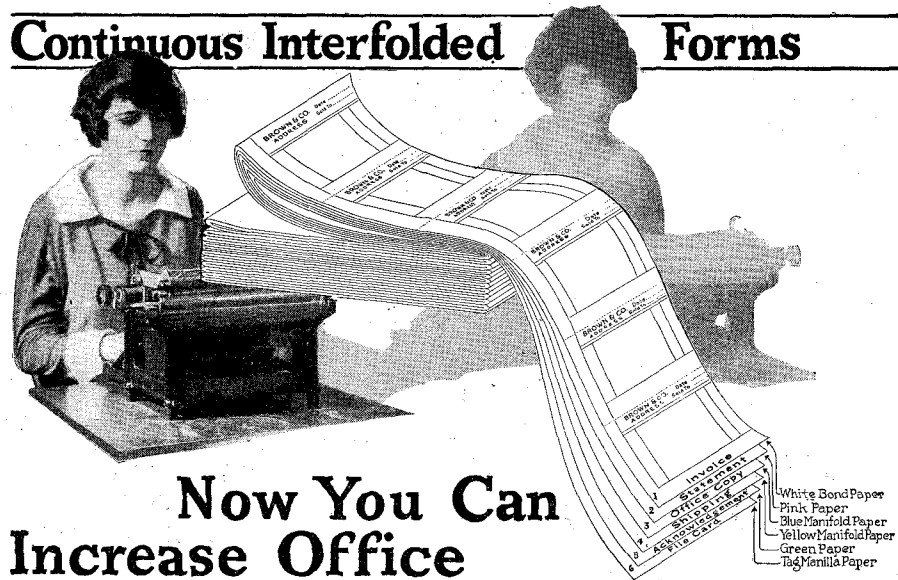
In its habits the kiwi resembles the owl parrot, which is likewise unable to fly and is somewhat larger than the kiwi. If two of these birds meet on the same path, there follows a life-and-death combat. Even at mating time, we are told, the male confines his tenderness for his mate to the fact that he does not kill her. There is no courtship nor common household. The Maoris say that this bird breeds only once in five years, which Reischek finds apparently supported by his own observations. To quote again:

Another singular fowl is the Maori cock, which is semi-nocturnal and more social in its habits than the birds mentioned above. It prefers a habitat lakes and river-banks, where it feeds upon birds, fishes, lizards, etc. It is bold, impudent and thievish. The cocks often came to Reischek's cabin to get food or to steal it—not only food, but all sorts of metal objects and other things. When followed, they exhibited an astonishing slyness.

Another peculiar bird is the Sacred Huia of the Maoris. The singular thing about these birds is that the male and the female are obliged to remain together, since the male possesses a powerful short wedge-shaped beak with which it hacks out holes in the barks and stems of trees. The beak of the female, on the other hand, is long, slender and curved, enabling it to extract the worms from the aforesaid holes bored by the male. The food thus obtained is honorably divided between the two. We read in conclusion:

The magnificent New Zealand paradise duck likewise presents certain peculiarities. While the female is brooding over the young in the nest the male skilfully lures away intruders. Reischek once found a male stretched out motionless on the ground as if it were dead. Immediately thereafter he caught a glimpse of the mother

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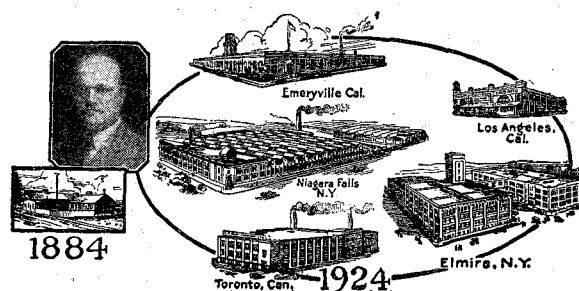
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

bird fleeing with her babies, and when he reached the nest it was empty; the father bird had played 'possum in order to fool the intruder and give his family time to get away.

DOES THE WEATHER ANNOUNCE ITSELF?

THE weather may be broadcasting its own forecast. In some instances it does so clearly, we are told by Dr. E. E. Free, in an article on "Radio and the Weather," written for the McClure Syndicate (New York). Dr. Free, who has just accepted the editorship of *The Scientific American*, thinks that weather-forecasting is still a business where the most essential thing is to be a good guesser. And all the time, we begin now to suspect, the weather itself has been talking to us and telling us what it was going to do. The code of weather messages is, it now seems probable, nothing else than what the radio fan calls "static." This suggestion, he says, has been made several times in the past two years, but it comes to the fore most definitely as the result of an investigation just reported to the French Academy of Sciences by Gen. Gustave Ferrie, Chief of the Radio Service of the French Army, and Monsieur Reginald Bureau, one of his aides. We read further:

General Ferrie and Monsieur Bureau have been studying the occurrence of static in France. Last February they had already concluded that it had much to do with the passage of storms of rain and snow over the great mountain mass of the Alps. Now they have gone farther and have connected it with the relations between hot and cold air-currents not only over the Alps but over the whole of France.

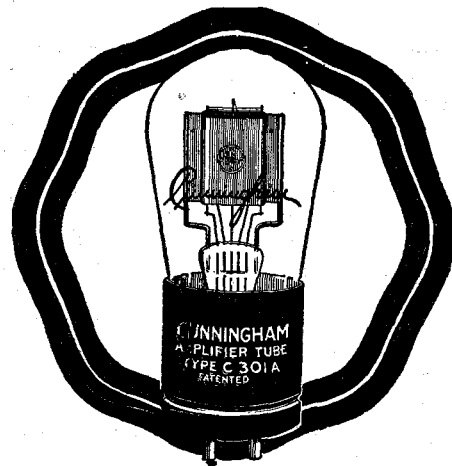
Static is much worse during the summer than in the winter; it is worse in the tropics than in temperate regions; it is worse near mountains than on open plains or on the sea. It is probably, at present, the only important obstacle in the way of reliable telephone service between Europe and the United States.

It is natural that the radio experimenters have sought diligently for the cause of these annoying noises. Among the various theories only one has been supported by any considerable body of facts. This is the theory that ascribes static to thunderstorms.

It is certain that a thunderstorm will produce static. You can prove this by listening at your radio receiver when a thunderstorm is visible or audible in your immediate neighborhood. It has been possible, furthermore, to trace such noises to storms so far away that they could not be seen or heard.

With certain varieties of radio receivers it is possible to determine the direction from which any arriving signal is coming. Two such receivers set up some distance apart make it possible to locate the exact point of origin of a distant signal. This is the familiar surveying method called "triangulation."

The British experts "triangulated" a large number of separate crashes and clicks



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and fix the exact place on the map of Europe from which these waves had come. Then they wrote to some one living at each of these places asking whether there had been a thunderstorm there at the instant when the static impulse was received.

In many cases the reply was in the affirmative. Thunderstorms do send out static, and this static may travel, they discovered, over distances at least as great as a thousand miles from the location of the storm. It is probable that a really heavy lightning flash will produce a static impulse audible in sensitive radio receivers clear around the world.

Here is one element of the weather that sends out its news by radio. Whatever else we do we can certainly detect distant thunderstorms by static if we can but learn to distinguish the thunderstorm static definitely from other kinds.

But thunderstorms are not the only kind of weather that interest us. Do other kinds of weather—ordinary rainstorms, hot waves, cold waves, cyclones—send out radio signals, too? Can we detect these signals and read them?

The new French investigations indicate that both these questions are probably to be answered in the affirmative.

General Ferrie and Monsieur Bureau encountered, of course, the same thunderstorm static that other investigators have studied. But they went farther. They studied other kinds of static, too. And they have discovered that some of it originates from ordinary storms that have no visible lightning about them at all.

General Ferrie and Monsieur Bureau followed several storms across France, not by watching them but by listening to them. They can be traced, the scientists report, by the static that they send out, even tho there is not one bit of visible lightning.

There is a theory for this. Static is produced, say the French scientists, where there is a storm "front" between warm air and cold air. The atmospheric disturbance creates, somehow, an electric disturbance.

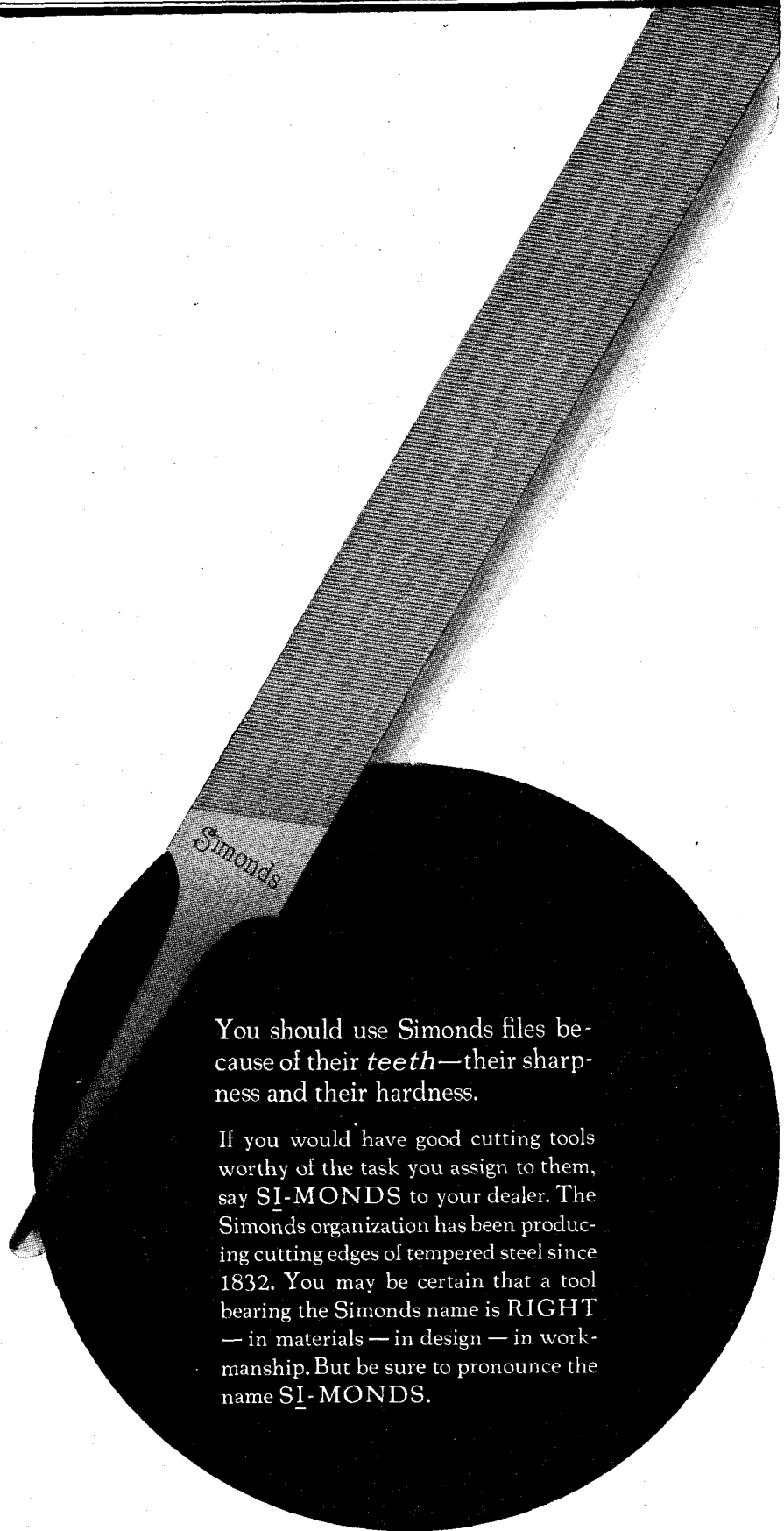
Another interesting research has been made in the United States. Prof. Earle M. Terry of the University of Wisconsin has for two years been studying the direction from which static impulses arrive at his receiving station at Madison. He finds that much of the static can be traced to known thunderstorms. But he finds, also, that some of the static comes from areas of "high pressure." This indicates some correlation between weather conditions and the occurrence of static. To quote again:

It is reasonably certain that when we are able to read the clicks and crashes and growls of static for what they really are we will discover them to be a more or less perfect picture of what is happening to the weather all over the world.

A savage who knew no English would get little out of listening to broadcast lectures. That is our situation now with regard to static. Out of the jumble we have managed to pick one kind of sound that we have identified as the voice of a thunderstorm. Many other sounds remain. When we have identified all of them, we may be able to interpret the whole orchestra of the weather.

If we want to know about the weather, let us listen to what it itself is trying to say.

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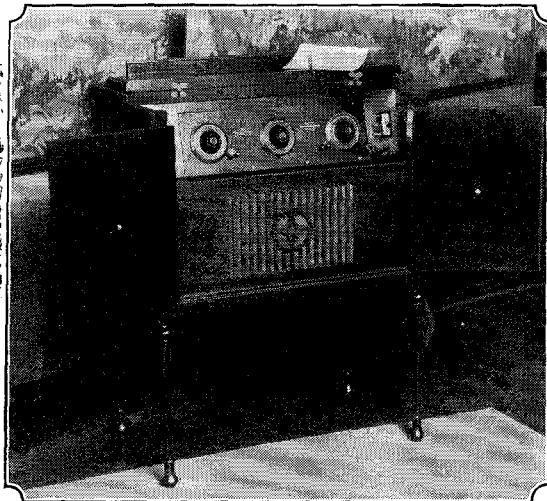
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

MARRIAGE WITH RELATIONS

WE can not very well help marrying our relations, because we do not know who they are. In a few generations they are numbered by thousands, and we very soon lose sight of most of them. Hence there is a large amount of inbreeding everywhere, and the number of actual ancestors that any one of us has is far less than the theoretical number—so many of them are "duplicates." Inbreeding used to be considered injurious, but Frank Blair Hanson, of Washington University, St. Louis, writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), tells us that scientific opinion has much altered in this regard. Inbreeding, which is apparently inevitable, is beneficial rather than otherwise in the long run, for it brings out the peculiarities of the inbred lines, whether good or bad, so that natural selection has a better chance to remove the latter. Writes Mr. Hanson:

Inbreeding may be defined as a process of mating whereby an individual has fewer than the maximum number of ancestors in any generation or generations. "I means," says Raymond Pearl, "that the number of potentially different 'blood lines' concentrated in a given individual is fewer if the individual is inbred than he is not."

One of the striking facts long known to biologists is that "lines of descent terminating in any one individual, tho they radiate back in widening angles for a time, would seem to gather again in a comparatively few individuals if the pedigree could be traced in its entirety." (East-Jones). This fact has been overlooked sometimes, and beginning with two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, etc., the conclusion has been drawn that in the tenth generation there were 1,024 different ancestors. A recent article by a leading genealogist has this entirely erroneous statement: "Remember that each parent has four grandparents. With three generations to the century, in a thousand years you have hundreds of thousands of ancestors."

Prof. W. K. Brooks studied the ancestry of the people of a small island off our eastern coast. Taking three individuals who were not near relatives at all, he found that of the maximum number of 1,146 ancestors they might theoretically have had in seven and one-half generations, the names of 452 of them, or nearly half, were recorded. But these 452 named ancestors were not 452 distinct persons, but only 149. He says:

"Few of us know even the names of all the living descendants of each of our sixty-four ancestors of the sixth generation; and, so far as our own choice is concerned, marriage with one of them may be an accident."

"If a city like Baltimore, where the strangers to each one of us outnumber our acquaintances a thousandfold, could be quarantined against people from outside for a thousand years, each successive generation would be much like the present, so far as known relationships are concerned, altho, at the end of this period, the inhabitants would not be descended from the

Baltimoreans of our day, but only from a very few of them. Most of our lines would be extinct; and the few that survived would include most of the Baltimoreans of the year 2898."

Mr. Hanson goes on:

If we grant that there is considerable inbreeding in any old, well-established community, and that, not knowing even the names of the descendants of each of our sixty-four ancestors of the sixth generation back, we may well marry a relative without suspecting the relationship, our next question is as to the results of such chance matings with unknown relatives. In other words, what are the effects of inbreeding in the human family?

This was evidently among the earliest questions discussed by man. Breeders have pointed out its advantages and disadvantages. Most of the earliest literature is largely speculative, but it should be noted that Darwin carried on a series of inbreeding experiments on plants over a period of eleven years.

Recently a number of experiments have been reported by various investigators on the effects of inbreeding. East and Jones in their book, "Inbreeding and Outbreeding," have summarized all this work and from it have drawn certain conclusions.

Suffice it to say here that the older view that inbreeding is *per se* injurious is being rapidly replaced by another. In the light of the newer experimental work it seems to be clearly established that inbreeding is not injurious merely by reason of the consanguinity involved.

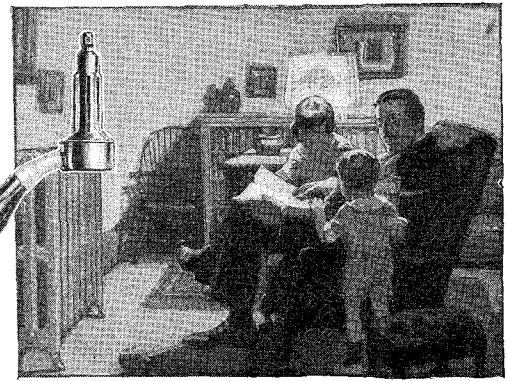
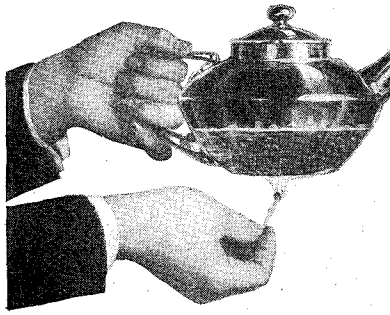
The writer concludes by quoting from the work of East and Jones, as follows:

"The only injury proceeding from inbreeding comes from the inheritance received. The constitution of the individuals resulting from a process of inbreeding depends upon the chance allotment of characters preexisting in the stock before inbreeding was commenced. If undesirable characters are shown after inbreeding, it is only because they already existed in the stock and were able to persist for generations under the protection of more favorable characters which dominated them and kept them from sight. The powerful hand of natural selection was thus stayed until inbreeding tore aside the mask and the unfavorable characters were shown up in all their weakness, to stand or fall on their own merits.

"If the evil is brought to light, inbreeding is no more to be blamed than the detective who unearths a crime. Instead of being condemned it should be commended. After continued inbreeding a cross-bred stock has been purified and rid of abnormalities, monstrosities, and serious weaknesses of all kinds. Only those characters can remain which either are favorable or at least are not definitely harmful to the organism. Those characters which have survived this 'day of judgment' can now be estimated according to their true worth. As we shall see later, vigor can be immediately regained by crossing. Not only is the full vigor of the original stock restored, but it may even be increased, due to the elimination of many unfavorable characters. If this increased vigor can be utilized in the first generation, or if it can be fixed so that it is not lost in succeeding generations, then inbreeding is not only not injurious but is highly beneficial. As an actual means of plant and animal improvement, therefore, it should be given its rightful valuation.

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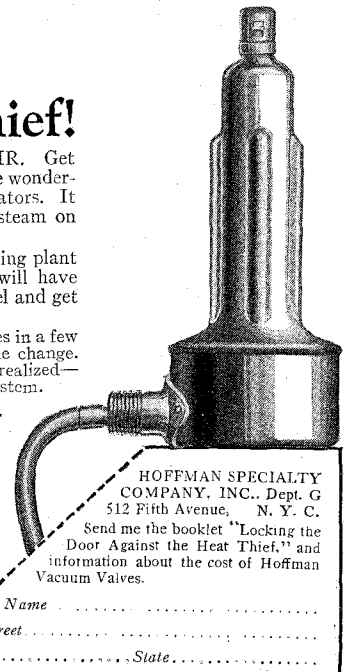
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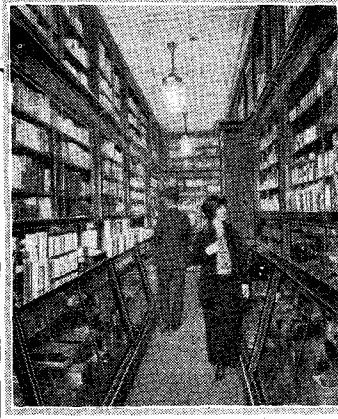
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

MERCURIAL POISONING FROM ELECTRIC FURNACES

MERCURY is a very good conductor of electricity, and as it is liquid, it is easily handled. It has long been commonly used, therefore, for making contacts, and for similar purposes, in various kinds of electrical apparatus. On a small scale, no inconveniences result; but in the modern electric furnace, where commercial operation is on a large scale, with units of great size and the development of unusual heat, the mercurial vapors produced may be injurious, or even fatal, to workers. This is brought out in an article contributed to *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York) by Louis Jordan and W. P. Barrows, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. They write:

The conditions under which these cases of mercurialism developed may exist in research laboratories and possibly in a small number of industrial plants. The insidious nature of mercurialism, as well as the serious and sometimes fatal results of continued or repeated exposure to very small amounts of mercury vapor, are clearly shown.

It should be understood that this is in no way an indictment of the high-frequency induction furnace, since with proper precautions it can be operated with entire safety. So far as is known, the instance given in the report is the only case of serious mercury poisoning among the users of over sixty installations of high-frequency furnaces. Nevertheless, the seriousness of the cases experienced in these laboratories warrants careful attention to protection against the possible danger.

The dangers that lie in the frequent handling of mercury or the continued exposure to mercury vapor, even at ordinary room temperatures, are indicated by data given and cases described by Kober and Hayhurst. In spite of such records of the poisonous nature of mercury, its frequent use in chemical and physical laboratories without any recognized ill-effects has probably in many instances led to a certain amount of disregard for the possible danger.

Kober and Hayhurst state that the greatest danger to those who work with mercury lies in the fact that it will volatilize at room temperature. It is also said that mercury can be taken into the body by absorption through the pores of the skin. A number of cases of poisoning have been reported among dentists, which were probably due to a practise of rubbing amalgams in the palm of the hand. Teleky cites the cases of two dentists who contracted mercurial poisoning from working up amalgams in the palms of their hands.

Obviously the most dangerous condition of work with mercury obtains when it is necessary to heat the metal to a point where vaporization is rapid. This is actually done in operating the present type of high-frequency induction furnaces whose power is supplied by an oscillatory current, high-frequency converter embodying a mercury discharge gap.

Obviously, in the long-continued operation of a high-frequency converter of the

type described, there may exist opportunities both of inhaling mercury vapor and of absorbing metallic mercury through the skin.

The authors give four instances of undoubted mercury poisoning contracted by those in charge of such furnaces. One terminated fatally; two of the other three cases were quite serious. We read further:

A survey of laboratory conditions during operation of the furnaces indicated the escape of mercury vapor from the mercury discharge gaps of the high-frequency converters. The concentration in the air beside the furnace during operation was sufficient to cause mercury poisoning if daily exposure continued for several months or longer. Another source of possible poisoning existed in the frequent cleaning of the mercury and repairs necessary in the original type of discharge gap.

A new type of discharge gap having stationary electrodes, mercury-sealed discharge chambers, and operating in an atmosphere of hydrogen, was installed and enclosed in a separated compartment fitted with a forced-draft hood. Under these conditions the escape of mercury from the discharge gap could not be detected. Repairs to the gap are infrequent, and the necessity of cleaning the mercury is practically eliminated.

THE HORSEHAIR WORM MYTH

AMONG the few superstitions that have held out in the face of modern civilization is the belief that a horsehair, when placed in a suitable environment, will turn into a worm. Dr. H. S. May of Rhode Island College tells us in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.), that some of the ancients believed on similar evidence that frogs are formed from mud every spring. Later it was believed even by eminent scientists that microbes may be developed from putrefying material. He continues:

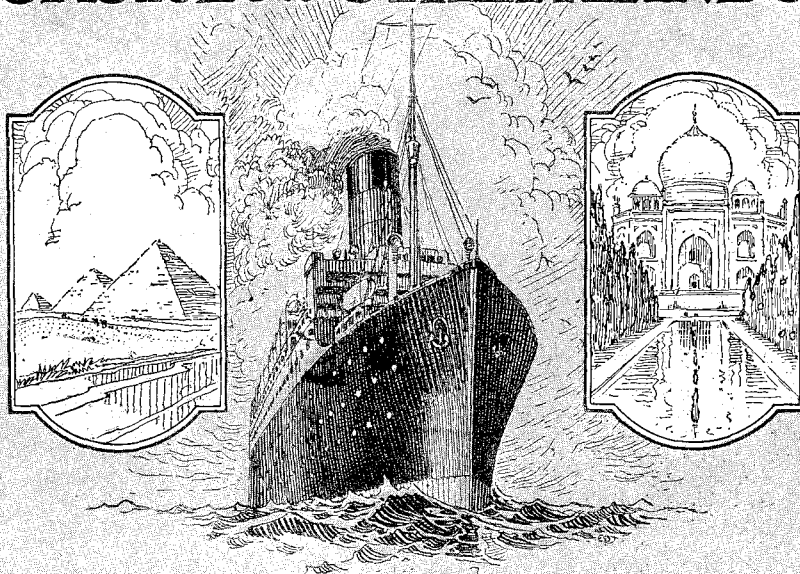
It was Pasteur, in the last century, who proved conclusively that the putrefying and fermenting bacteria and other minute plants and animals always came from previous organisms of their kind; no microscopic forms are capable of springing into existence without being produced by parent forms like themselves.

It was my privilege, while at the University of Illinois some years ago, to undertake a study of the life history of some of these hairworms. I have collected the adult worms by the hundreds; I have seen them deposit their eggs either in long white strings or in short pieces, and have seen these eggs gradually develop into larvæ, and the larvæ hatch. I have introduced these larvæ into grasshoppers and have followed up the development into the fully formed adult worms in the bodies of these grasshoppers. I have seen those same worms mate and deposit fresh eggs. Nowhere was it necessary to call in the horsehair to account for the adult worm.

Where, then, does the horsehair myth have its origin? Purely and simply in circumstantial evidence. A hair is seen in a watering-trough and later a worm is seen in the same trough, while the hair is not found.

My observations account for the presence of the worm in a very different way. When the worm has become fully developed

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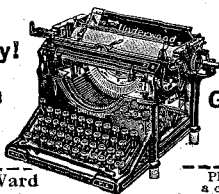
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

in the body of the insect, it does not immediately leave its host; it waits for the proper environment. Since these worms live in water during their free state, it waits for water. The insects that are parasitized by these worms were found to frequent ponds, pools, watering-troughs and streams, especially during the night. When the insect gets into the water, the worm receives the proper stimulus and immediately leaves its host. The latter departs alone. Sometimes, after a severe rain, the worms are found on the ground, even in a road or path.

There are two great groups of hairworms, the cabbage hairworms and the horsehair worms. The former have their normal habitat in the soil, are usually white or yellowish in color, and taper to almost a point at both ends. These belong to the group of true roundworms or nematodes. They lay their eggs in the soil and the larvæ infest land insects such as ants and field grasshoppers.

The horsehair worms, on the other hand, have their normal habitat in water, deposit their eggs in water, and parasitize insects that live in or near the water, such as beetles, meadow grasshoppers, crickets or cockroaches.

These forms have a structure peculiar to themselves. They are commonly known as Gordius.

The two forms that I studied belong to the group of horsehair worms. They are the most commonly found specimens in the United States. *Gordius robustus* is the larger of the two and may develop to a length of nearly two feet. The color is usually rather dark brown, but may be almost white.

In the free-living stage, this worm is found in streams with grassy banks, and may be found in the spring of the year accumulated in large masses about the roots of grass in or near rapids in such streams. The eggs are deposited in thick strings which break up into short pieces. Examined under the microscope, the larvæ appear to resemble fly maggots. There is a cylindrical body bearing at its anterior end a formidable apparatus for penetrating the tissues of animals, consisting of proboscis armed with six spines and three stylets. In penetrating the tissues of the host, the spines catch in the tissues and tend to tear them while at the same time the stylets are pushed forward into the tissues.

When the larvæ enter some animal that is not the proper host, they merely encyst and die, but when they enter their proper host, they immediately begin their development. The proper host for this species is the meadow grasshopper or locust.

In the early stages of development the larvæ are found inside of the large fat cells in the bodies of these grasshoppers. They seem to have a digesting effect on these cells, and later outgrow them and are found free in the body cavity.

The body of the developing larva soon takes on the form of a sausage and later elongates into the form of the adult worm.

When the grasshopper gets into the water the worm immediately proceeds to leave the host and to take up its free existence in the water. The worms emerge in August, September and October, and are then found swimming about in the streams and débris.



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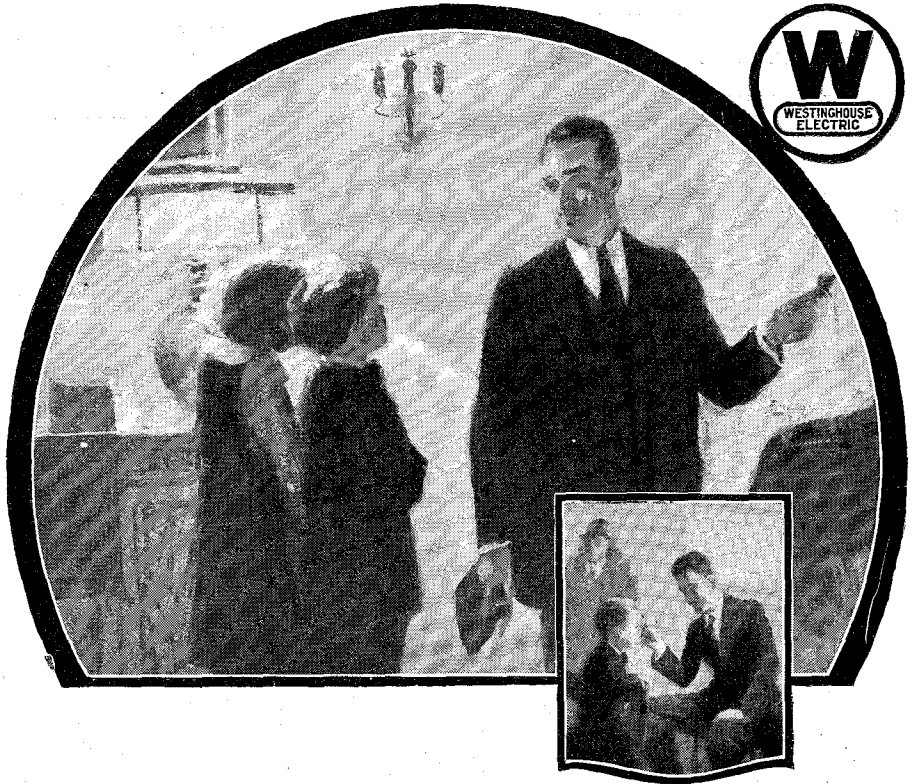
THE HUDSON BAY RAILROAD AGAIN

THE inhabitants of the region to be served by this road will not tolerate the idea of abandoning the project, we are informed in a letter from Mr. J. MacLean, representing the "On-to-the-Bay" Association of Winnipeg, Manitoba. From the head of the Great Lakes to the foot of the Rockies there is no talk of abandoning the project, he says; and this is the area that is interested in its completion. Every effort is centered on the immediate completion of the railway, and the prospects are improving every day that this will be done. He goes on:

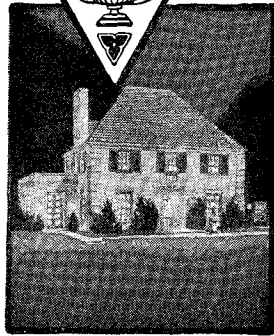
There is no exhaustive engineering investigation in progress, nor need there be, as the evidence has all been submitted and the case closed. The railway grade is built to tide-water at Port Nelson, and only ninety-two miles of steel is required to connect the wheat-fields of the prairies to seaboard. The estimated cost of this construction is less than two million dollars, while the whole project, from the Pas to Port Nelson, has so far not exceeded \$15,000,000, probably a record for the building of 424 miles of railway, including three large steel bridges, anywhere on the continent since war time.

According to sworn evidence before the Senate Committee on this subject in 1920, "water navigation on Hudson Bay is (not) so dubious that the railway will never be completed." Under the direction of the late Mr. W. A. Bowden, then Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, a large amount of terminal work was completed at Port Nelson at a cost of six million dollars; in fact, the harbor for ordinary purposes is so far completed that less than \$500,000 will provide the accommodation necessary for some time to come.

The evidence of Mr. Bowden is that "an unprotected steamer had no difficulty in making the straits, leaving Port Nelson on October 22. This was an ordinary single-decked tramp steamer without any ice-strengthening whatever—290 feet long, 3,400 tons, named the *Sheba*. I purposely did not strengthen the three ships which we purchased—the *Sheba*, the *Sharon* and the *Durley Chine*. I decided that it was desirable in the interests of the project as a whole to know what an ordinary vessel could do. These vessels made a number of voyages to the Bay without any trouble, going early and coming late." Further, Mr. Bowden stated, "There is no reason why a vessel of a certain type—namely, 400 to 410 feet in length, about 8,500 tons capacity—can not run as safely to Port Nelson as to Montreal. Insurance rates should be no higher to Port Nelson than to Montreal. I would say that navigation to Port Nelson is as safe as to Montreal." If such testimony from a responsible engineer is not sufficient to prove the feasibility of this route, we should hear the evidence of Mr. McLachlan, the engineer in charge of harbor work at Port Nelson: "We have a channel there that has 20 feet at low tide, 33.7 at least tide, and 40 feet at spring tide. The width is 1,200 feet at the narrowest point. The present channel between the ocean and Quebec is 1,000 feet wide. The harbor at Nelson may remain open all winter. We have a dry dock there 200 feet long and 46 feet wide. My opinion is that Nelson can be made deep enough for all purposes."



Examine the Light to Safeguard the Sight



What It Is— How to Enter

The Home Lighting Contest is a national movement, endorsed by educational and health authorities, to teach young people more about electric light, and how to use it for the betterment of sight and general health.

A \$15,000 electrical home and ten university scholarships are offered as national prizes. Local prizes will also be awarded.

Your electric light company, or local electrical club or league, will tell your children how to enter.

"I wonder if we ought to have their eyes examined?" Parents often ask this question about their youngsters. Equally important, however, is a question which they seldom ask: "I wonder if we ought to examine the *light* in which the youngsters' eyes have to live?"

Light is the life of the sight. More eye strain and related ailments result from faulty illumination than from any other cause. To better the light in which you and your children's eyes must live is one purpose of the Home Lighting Contest.

This Contest teaches the principles of correct lighting by making a game of it. A youngster has placed before him a fine, new house, whose rooms he is to light. To do this, he must study lighting lessons and a Home Lighting Primer. What he really studies, however, is how to conserve his eyes, and the eyes of the others in the home.

The Contest is an important health movement. It means better sight and also better homes—more attractive, comfortable inviting homes.

When you see local and national announcements of the Home Lighting Contest, or when your children bring the announcement folder home, encourage them to sign the Registration Card and get a Home Lighting Primer to enter the Contest.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WORRYING OVER LOW INTEREST RATES

WHEN INTEREST RATES are very low it means that we have more money than we have profitable employment for; either business is slack or for some other reason there is an excess of gold. When it is easy to borrow money, and when borrowers can have it and pay only negligible interest a condition exists which encourages speculation and unwise and unnecessary borrowing, with possible dangerous consequences to the whole financial and business structure. So our bankers and financial authorities are doing a great deal of thinking and talking about our persistently low interest rates. And abroad our great store of unutilized gold, which keeps pouring in from Europe, is looked upon as the world's one recourse for borrowing. So, not only our own business future, but the rehabilitation of the world is tied up with the supply of gold which we find difficulty in using to advantage here at home. And the discussion of interest rates is far from being a mere matter of the technique of finance, but comes home in one way or another to almost every business man and actual or potential investor in either domestic or foreign securities.

When we come to actual figures we find that this summer the Federal Reserve Bank rate in New York, at 3 per cent., was the lowest in its history, and was the lowest bank rate in the world. Time loans carried the same rate while call money went as low as 2 per cent. and interest on checking accounts in New York banks went down to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. And in Germany and Poland, where they are trying to reform their fiscal systems, interest rates nowadays are commonly from 30 to 50 per cent. "There," comments a writer in the *New York Times*, "is the lean and hungry Europe, starving for gold; and here is Uncle Sam, so fat with it he can hardly waddle, and totally incapable of any sort of reducing exercises short of a big loan." Bankers, we are told, say that this glut of gold is bad for everybody concerned. George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, repeats what has often been said in remarking that "the danger of an overstock of gold, such as we have had for several years on an increasing scale, is the danger of inflation."

In the summer of last year, continues Mr. Roberts, as quoted in *The Times*, it looked as tho the influx of gold might stop, but our exports have continued to exceed our imports of commodities, so that more gold had to come to this country to pay the balances, "and in addition the election of a Labor Party in England, with its threat of a capital levy, and an official suggestion of using inflation as a remedy for unemployment, caused large transfers of investments to the United States. Gold shipments are coming in still with no sign of a let-up." This tendency for all the free gold to come to this country is said to make it very difficult for European countries which are trying to get on a gold basis.

What is to be done about it? Well, replies the writer in *The Times*:

There is the German loan. It is proposed to lend that country two hundred millions in the American unit of currency, and this country is expected to supply about half the amount. That should start some gold flowing Europeward. And then the railroads are about to move the crops, which will make a demand for

credit extremely welcome to bankers. And while the crops are being moved the exchanges will begin speculating on what the crops will be worth, and business will begin saying that the farmer, with good returns on his product, can pay for goods, and so, if the signs are correct, the country will enter in the early fall on a period of prosperity.

The reduction of the Reserve Bank rate of New York in August was not altogether relished in the West, we read in the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*. Chicago bankers think that there ought to be greater uniformity in the bank rate throughout the country, and more consultation with Western bankers. Chicago financiers can see only one good reason for the 3 per cent. rate in New York:

That is the necessity for American bankers to finance Europe's rehabilitation. There lies ahead hundreds of millions of dollars in financing for Europe, the bulk of which must necessarily be done in the United States. The money market here must, of course, be prepared for these operations in order to make the burden as light as possible, but the Western opinion is that it is not necessary to go as far as apparently New York bankers have deemed wise.

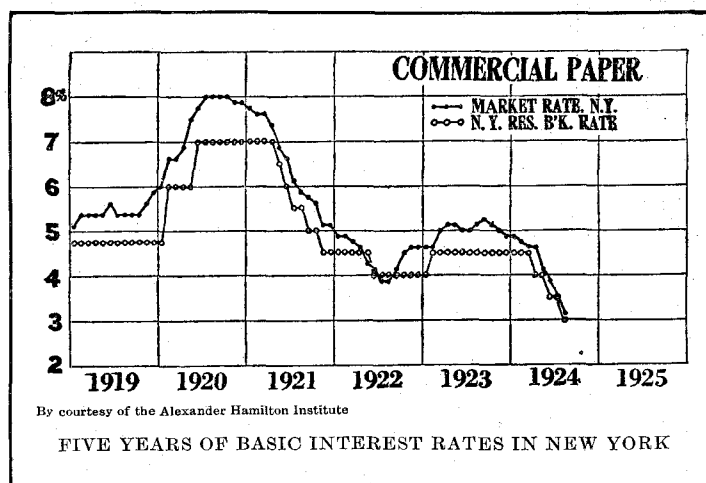
Whether these low interest rates "actually represent the prosperity which they are currently alleged to indicate" is doubted seriously by the *New York Journal of Commerce*. First of all,

the average borrowers at banks do not get the advantage of the present low rates, and are, as a matter of fact, paying for loans about what they paid a year or so ago. Even the commercial banks themselves have profited little, because so few have in recent months been rediscounting at the Reserve Banks. In short—

The effect of low money rates as established in this market to-day is primarily benefiting the speculator, and in a lesser degree the commercial house which is able to borrow on paper freely offered in the open market. Those who obtain call funds at 2 per cent., or sixty-day loans at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., are profiting by the prevailing low money rates and are benefited to the extent of their saving in interest. The packer or the textile manufacturer who is able to place his paper at 3 per cent., instead of borrowing from a local bank at 5 per cent. or 6 per cent., is correspondingly aided. That is as far as the benefit to the community itself goes. One result is to stimulate speculation in stocks and bonds and to enable operators to buy and carry such securities at nominal rates of interest while gathering in the income from the securities and trusting to sell them out without loss before a "break" comes.

Of course, the Reserve Bank rate policy helps the Government to borrow money on very easy terms, as in the case of the recent issue of Treasury notes at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the placing of \$10,000,000 of debenture bonds of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at a $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest rate but on a $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. basis. The ordinary corporation that tries to borrow money does not benefit by the low rates because of the competition of tax-exempt bonds which, as a matter of fact, are "able to gain the entire advantage resulting from changes in rate of interest." So the commercial community is not helped at all and the investment community is actually hurt—

The banker suffers seriously from the fact that he must lend



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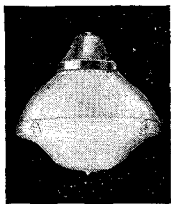
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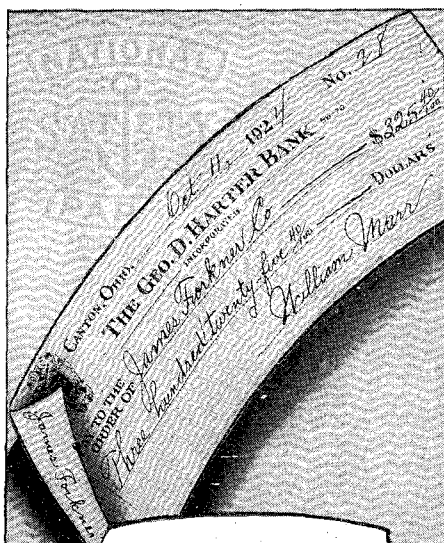
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

his spare funds in the open market at an artificially low rate if he is to lend them at all. The ordinary commercial house instead of being helped by the low rates on investments find that these low rates are to the advantage of government tax-free securities and tend to divert the fluid cash of the community so largely to them as to destroy or neutralize any theoretic advantage that might otherwise be realized. The taxpayer eventually has to carry the burden, as the result of tax-exemption, altho his financial representatives are able to make a show of great economy in management because of the low rates which they have been able to establish on the securities they have sold.

In *The Index*, published by the New York Trust Company, we are reminded that the prophecies of price inflation following the influx of gold have not been fulfilled, that, in fact, "the general course of commodity price index has been downward, not upward, and there is certainly no present indication of business expansion accompanied by a substantial rise of prices in the near future." The Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, in an article called "Low Water in Money Rates," prints the chart which is reproduced on page 86, and offers this prediction:

The business cycle which began around September, 1922, is coming to an end. It has been a short cycle, lasting only about two years. Signs of the approach of a new cycle are now in evidence. The first harbinger of a new cycle is a rise in bonds and other strictly investment securities. Then comes increased buying of raw materials and greater employment in iron, steel, coal and raw-material production, and an increase in building contracts. The increased disbursements to labor and producers of raw materials stimulate the wholesale and retail trades. This series of developments should logically be in evidence during the next twelve months.

BETTER BOOKKEEPING AS AN AID TO FARM PROSPERITY

IF farmers kept books carefully and ran their farms more as business institutions are run they would be much better off financially, thinks *The Wall Street News*. The conclusion is based on what one Iowa farmer has done, as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture:

This Iowa farmer has kept accounts for more than two years. At the end of the first year he found that crops which he fed to live stock brought him more money than when sold outright, and that his methods of handling his hogs were efficient. His figures showed him, however, that his cows were poor, averaging only \$34 per cow for dairy products. Comparing his figures with those of other farms in the State, he also found the number of acres cultivated per man on his farm, as well as the number of acres per horse, were below average. The farmer, acting on the



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information his account book gave him, rented more land and replanned his twelve small, irregular fields, making them into nine fields of better proportion, so that the crop area per man was increased twenty-six acres and the area per horse increased thirteen acres. He sold his poor cattle and bought others with good dairy records. When he figured his accounts for the second year and compared the two years, he found that the income from the farm, after paying all expenses and interest on the amount of money invested, had been increased more than \$350.

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MARKET RATES FOR COUNTERFEIT MONEY

THERE are now regular quotations for counterfeit paper money, Arthur Brisbane notes in his column in the New York American, and "the average price is \$25 for \$100 worth of bogus bills." The explanation is that—

The market is stabilized by the demand for such money, used by bootleggers in buying liquor from the rum fleet, sent by our British brothers.

The managers of the boats are good bootleggers, but not familiar with American money and many, it seems, have been taking bad money for worse whisky—which seems fair enough.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of
"THE LITERARY DIGEST"
Published weekly at New York, N. Y. For October 1, 1924.
State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.

Business managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of the total amount of stock.)
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Neisel, Clara L., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold the stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1924.

[Seal]

ROLLO CAMPBELL,

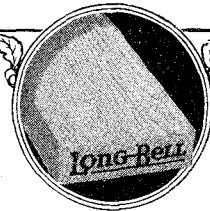
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)

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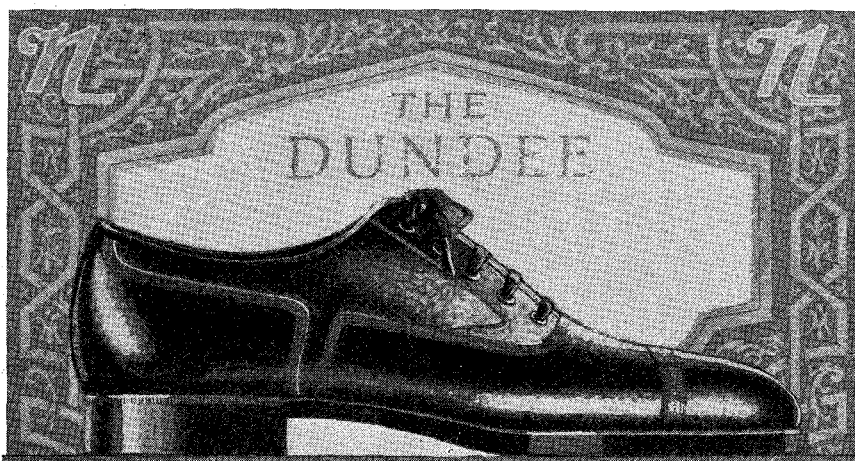
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 24.—Negotiations between Great Britain and Germany on the proposed treaty of commerce collapse because, it is said, Germany refuses to exempt from taxation British goods exported to Germany.

September 25.—The Assembly of the League of Nations adopts a resolution urging all Governments to continue supporting the Armenian people who are still without a national home. A sum from the League treasury is provided as a nucleus for a fund of assistance.

An appeal and warning to the rival forces fighting on the Manchurian-Chihlian border for control of the Central Government of China at Peking to quit bombing unfortified towns from the air is forwarded by the Foreign Diplomatic Corps at Peking to the Chinese Foreign Office and to Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, war-lord of Manchuria.

September 27.—States which do not sign the proposed protocol of arbitration and security, and do not belong to the League of Nations, may be proclaimed aggressor States if they refuse the arbitral proceedings laid down by the protocol and League Covenant and resort to war, says Dr. Edouard Benes, official reporter of the Assembly, in an interpretation of the protocol. The disarmament commission of the Assembly adopts Dr. Benes's report or the proposed protocol. The membership commission of the Assembly unanimously recommend the election of Santo Domingo as the fifty-fifth member of the League of Nations.

Substantial advances are claimed by headquarters of the Chekiang armies defending Shanghai, following the launching of a Chekiang offensive in the Kiating sector. Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, commander of the Central Government armies, promises protection to foreigners in connection with his expedition against Gen. Chang Tso-Lin.

September 28.—The Japanese delegation in the Assembly of the League of Nations moves to suppress the clause in the proposed protocol of arbitration and security which proclaims an aggressor State any country refusing to abide by the decision of the World Court of Justice. The clause in question refers to disputes which one party declares to have arisen over a subject exclusively within its domestic jurisdiction.

September 29.—The French Government officially approves the arbitration security protocol now before the Assembly of the League of Nations. Efforts are meanwhile being made to meet the Japanese objection.

Hundreds of Chinese soldiers are reported killed and many others wounded on a six-mile front from Niansang to Mulu, where the Armies of the rival military governments are fighting for possession of Shanghai.

September 30.—The League of Nations' proposed protocol of arbitration and security is revised at Japan's request so as to permit disputes arising out of domestic matters to be brought before the League Council and Assembly for examination. As amended, the proposed protocol agrees "that a State will not be presumed to be an aggressor except when it has not submitted the question to the Council or Assembly."

DOMESTIC

September 24.—A suit to test the constitutionality of the liquor treaty with Great Britain, permitting British ships to bring liquor into American ports under seal, and seeking injunctions to restrain the Cunard Steamship Company from bringing liquor within the jurisdiction of the United States, is filed in the United States District Court in New York by the Neptune Association, an organization of American deck officers, and two individuals. Besides being unconstitutional, it is charged in the affidavit, the treaty has caused hundreds of passengers to travel on liquor-carrying British ships instead of on those of American registry.

United States Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey is renominated, with a large plurality, in the Republican primary.

September 25.—Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is nominated in the Republican State Convention for Governor of New York.

September 26.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York is renominated by the Democratic State Convention.

September 27.—Lieut. David Rittenhouse of the United States Navy shatters the world's record for speed in a seaplane by traveling over a Long Island course at the average speed of 227½ miles an hour for thirty minutes, and at one time attaining the speed of 242½ miles an hour. The record stands as unofficial.

The New York Giants win the National League pennant for the fourth consecutive time, when they defeat the Philadelphia team 5 to 1, at the Polo Grounds in New York.

Robert Tyre Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia, wins the national amateur golf championship, when in the final round of the twenty-eighth tournament of the United States Golfers Association, played at the Merion Cricket Club, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, he defeats George Von Elm, nine up and eight to play.

September 28.—The American Army round-the-world flyers formally complete the circuit of the globe when they land at Sand Point Field, Seattle, Washington. The aviators originally left Santa Monica, California, March 17, but, on account of delays in substituting pontoons for landing gear, the official hop-off was made from Seattle.

September 29.—The Washington team of the American League wins the American League pennant by defeating the Boston Red Sox 4 to 2.

September 30.—An earthquake, the most severe experienced in years, is felt in many parts of Maine.

Senator Smith W. Brookhart sends a letter to Chairman William M. Butler of the Republican National Committee condemning the record of Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, and requesting that General Dawes be asked to resign as candidate.

Boomerang Booze.—"I understand they got a moonshine still over at Snake Ridge." "They have," answered Cactus Joe. "And we're hopin' it'll all work out for the best. If we kin only leave 'em with that lieker on their hands so's they'll have to drink it themselves to keep it from bein' wasted there's bound to be a natural decrease of population that'll improve the neighborhood quite some."—*Washington Star*.

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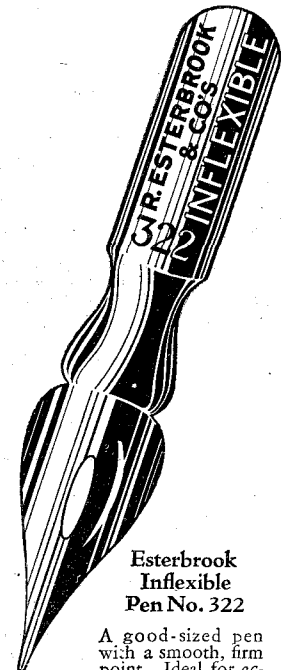
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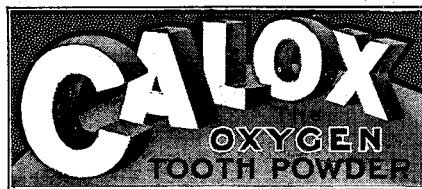
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

baseball—"F. W. McD., Apollo, Pa.—In the argument that *baseball* is a compound word, "A" wins, for it is a solid compound, formed of two nouns written without a hyphen as one word exactly in the same way as *bookseller* is written.

cultivation, culture—"B. H., Hartford, Conn.—*Cultivation*, from the Late Latin *cultivare*, to till, is properly applied to the thing that grows. *Culture*, from the Latin *cultura*, is used to denote cultivation or raising, as crops or plants. By extension, it embraces the breeding of certain animals, such as fish, oysters, silkworms, etc. *Bee-culture* and *oyster-culture* are common occupations. The expression *silk-culture* really connotes the culture of the silkworm. The term *cultivated*, as applied to the mind of man, designates a state of development by education and improvement by training that has brought it to a high state of refinement. In this sense, the word is synonymous with *cultured*, which in its figurative meaning designates "improved by education and refined by training." Tillotson has pointed out that "the mind of man needs to be prepared for piety and virtue; it must be *cultivated* to that end and ordered with great care and pains." Addison in the *Spectator* warned us that "the mind that lies fallow sprouts up in follies that are only to be killed by constant and assiduous *culture*."

premier—"J. F. S., Detroit, Mich.—The correct pronunciation of *premier* is either *pré-mi-ar* (the first *i* as in *police*, the second *i* as in *habit*, and the *a* as in *final*) or *prem-yar* (the *e* as in *get*, the *a* as in *final*). The first pronunciation is preferred.

she, he—"G. L., New York City.: The point made is not one of grammar but of good breeding. In English there is a maxim frequently used by mothers in correcting their children—"She is the cat's mother." The idea of this is to impress upon the mind of the child who is being corrected that the name of the person spoken of should be used instead of the pronoun. Possibly this arose from the fact that the word *she* has been in derogatory use from Henry VIII's time to our own, and was used, not so much as a pronoun to designate the woman or the person of the feminine sex referred to, but to designate the very type that is to-day referred to as a *female*, when used for a person of equivocal reputation.

The case is much the same with regard to the pronoun *he* which has been used since Queen Elizabeth's time to designate a dissolute person of the masculine sex. We find in Laneham's *Letters* (1575) the following: "The *he's* to some laughing, but the *she's* to more sport." The poet Milton in his *Eikonoklastes*, written in 1649, wrote: "The dissolute rabble of all his courtiers, both the *he's* and the *she's*, if there were any males among them." Shebeare in his work on *Matrimony*, volume 2, page 88 (1754), characterized this type as: "A *he-she* thing! A disgrace to his sex."

This opprobrious use continues with us still. The practise of using this pronoun derogatively was common in Richardson's time, and an example of it is to be found in ch. 1, p. 17, of his *Pamela*—"I must *he* and *him* him now; for he has lost his dignity with me." But after the name of a person has been introduced once, *he* or *she* may be said, for the repetition of the personal name, in either case, would stamp the person making such use of it as deficient in culture.

some one, someone—"M. K., New York City.—Originally two words, the tendency to-day is to solidify this term as is done with the form *somebody*. The two-word form dates from 1305 and held its own steadily until a hundred years ago when authors began to write it as a solid word, presumably on the analogy of similar words—*somebody*, *somehow*, *somewhat*, etc.—in the language. Thackeray used it repeatedly in "Vanity Fair," Calverley in "Fly Leaves," and Baden-Powell in "The Matabele Campaign." Both forms are still in use.

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Instructor, Post-Graduate Medical School, New York

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